

Terrorists strike again in London as police hunt for train bomber

Police hunted last night for the man who had set down a thousand London commuters, two more bombs exploded in central London. Last night's bombs, which injured one person, were in Tavistock Square, Bloomsbury, and King Street, Covent Garden. Two shops were damaged and a woman was treated for shock.

London. Last night's bombs, which injured one person, were in Tavistock Square, Bloomsbury, and King Street, Covent Garden. Two shops were damaged and a woman was treated for shock.



Entered coach of the commuter train after yesterday's explosion.

Yard fears start of vicious campaign

Reporters struck again in London last night as a search for the man who exploded a bomb in the morning in King Street, Covent Garden, and in Tavistock Square, Bloomsbury. King Street blast damaged shops and caused the only casualty, a woman en route to hospital suffering shock.

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad spent the whole of yesterday working round the wreckage, a tangle of jagged metal. They stripped the whole interior of the carriage and minutely searched the line either side. There were suggestions that the bomb was intended as a warning and meant to damage an empty train. But the main police theory is that the bomb's timing was faulty.

Det Sup James Parker, who is running an incident room at Cannon Street Station, said: "If there were a thousand people on the train we want to identify 999 and the position they sat in. That will leave us one person: the bomber. And once we know where he was we should be able to get some identification."

He said the police wanted to interview every person who travelled in the train particularly those in the seventh coach, where the bomb was left. The police drew up plans of each of the 10 coaches on the train, giving the seating layout, so that passengers could be placed on the train. Statements were taken from anyone using Grove Park and London Bridge stations before yesterday's explosion.

'Terrorist' parents jailed for 14 years

Two parents of a child who was a member of the IRA were sentenced to 14 years in prison for terrorism. The parents, Patrick and Joseph Maguire, were found guilty of terrorism after a trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

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Bernhard tour of S America called off

From Sre Masterman

The Hague, March 4

The Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands has cancelled a private visit to several South American countries in March and April. Among the countries he was to have visited as president of the World Wildlife Fund were Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela.

The cancellation was announced by the Prince's private secretary, the Prince, with Queen Juliana and other members of the royal family, are in Lech, Austria, for their annual winter sports holiday.

The visit has been cancelled because the Prince said he will be at the disposal of the Dutch Government to investigate allegations of bribery payments from Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Frank Vogt writes from Washington: It now seems probable that foreign governments will soon be able to obtain full details about officials and politicians said to have been bribed by Lockheed.

The State Department has argued that public disclosure of the details could damage foreign relations but, after pressure from foreign governments and congressional committees, it is now believed to be ready to agree to full disclosure.

Congressional sources say a letter has been sent to Lockheed by the United States General Accounting Office demanding full information on secret payments to foreign officials. The letter is believed to indicate that the office will recommend refusal of further Government loan guarantees unless the company complies.

Los Angeles, March 4.—Two senior Lockheed executives will retire this month, the company announced today.

Mr Archie Fulden, who is 64 and has been with Lockheed for 35 years, will retire as executive vice-president of the California company.

Mozambique's border closure will cost £20m aid in first year

By David Spenser

Diplomatic Correspondent

The cost of helping Mozambique to offset the effects of closing its borders to Rhodesian trade is estimated in Whitehall to be about £20m in the first year.

Of this, Britain will bear a "handsome" part as Mr Wilson said in his original comment on the matter. As expected, the Government and all Commonwealth countries yesterday reaffirmed their commitment to help Mozambique, and will discuss with President Machel what his needs and priorities are.

"I would expect the British contribution to be very substantial, but it would be wrong to think that Britain will make the highest contribution," Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, said yesterday after a special meeting of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee.

"It would be undesirable at this stage even to attempt to go into figures. We must get in touch with the authorities in Mozambique to see what they want us to do."

Mr Ramphal will be in the region next week on a visit to Kampala to see President Amin, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity. He will be ready to meet President Machel wherever it might suit him.

The Commonwealth countries yesterday welcomed Mozambique's decision to implement sanctions against Rhodesia. The strongest call for Commonwealth action came from Mr Amos Jones Nkomo, the Zimbabwe High Commissioner, who suggested that Mozambique would need food, fuel, fertilizer, plant and machinery, medical and educational supplies.

He also suggested that the United Nations should look closely at the question of exports of electronic and radar equipment to South Africa. Peter Stratford writes from New York: Dr Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, has suggested that the world body would be ready to give Mozambique financial assistance to help it to overcome the effects of applying sanctions.

The measures taken by central office last night accused the Prime Minister of "shooting off his mouth" without being in full possession of the facts.

Mr Wallace a weary man but now favourite

From Fred Emery

Miami, March 4

The candidate, addressing a meeting organized by Jewish communities, somewhat hesitantly made the Jewish immigration from the Soviet Union; and draws not a clap of applause, nor a murmur of assent. Governor George Wallace very clearly is not the man he was.

Only when he calls for bringing back the electric chair for murderers is there applause. Mr Wallace is there again seen by politicians as the favourite to win the Democrats' primary here next Tuesday.

It seems incredible because, on the basis of last night's performance, Mr Wallace's candidature struck me as more pathetically grotesque than ever. It may have been that last night he was off colour. But American reporters who cover his meetings regularly said they saw nothing unusually subdued in his performance. Perhaps they have become too accustomed to it.

I have not seen Mr Wallace in person since 1972 when an assassination attempt paralysed him below the waist. I was shaken. He looked sallow, his speech wandered, he cannot hear questions booming from loudspeakers from the audience. Only in flashes does he sound the vigorous campaigner and these are the flashes television programmes select and are what most people see.

Mr Wallace complains of a conspiracy to gang up on him. In truth, there has been a complacent conspiracy not to dwell on the ravages of his injuries, praising his extraordinary courage rather than reporting his clear inadequacies.

Last night was a "speech" to a town-hall type meeting arranged to hear a candidate's views rather than an organized "rally" for the Wallace faithful. The difference shows. The hall was half empty, with Mr Wallace arriving on time but

Continued on page 9, col 4

Tory MPs split, page 8

Mr Wilson criticizes union over the 'Barnsley four'

By Hugh Noyes

Parliamentary Correspondent

Westminster

Mr Wilson told Mrs Thatcher in the Commons yesterday that he shared her concern and disapproval over the action of the Barnsley branch of the National Union of Journalists in attempting to persuade the local council to refuse to give press information to a non-member of the NUJ.

As the Prime Minister was answering questions about the six Ferrybridge workers who were dismissed because they refused to join the union, he said the NUJ executive had been told by the NUJ that the council should not be asked to give press information to a non-member of the NUJ.

Mr Wilson replied that he did not approve, and that it was not the first time he had said so. However, there was no ministerial responsibility for the National Union of Journalists.

Mrs Thatcher told Mr Wilson that although he might not have responsibility for the NUJ he was responsible for ensuring freedom of the press and the free flow of information from directly elected bodies (the borough council) to the public.

As he did not approve, she said, would he ensure that there was proper provision for freedom of the press in the Lords before the legislation on trade union relations and the press charter came back.

Winegrowers in fatal clash with riot police

From Richard Wigg

Edmond, March 4

A CRS (riot police) officer and a Languedoc winegrower were killed in shooting incidents today at Montredon, near Carcassonne, as unrest resulting from the overproduction of cheap red wines took a tragic turn.

[Mr Edmond Mair, the leader of the Labour confederation CPDL, was quoted by Agence France-Press as saying that a total of three winegrowers had died in the unrest.]

According to the Ministry of the Interior, 11 policemen were wounded in the clashes. They went on to raid the railway line to Narbonne blocked by more than 1,000 protesting winegrowers who had set fire to three goods wagons of a halted train. About a dozen casualties were reported among the farmers.

Continued on page 8, col 2

Continued on page 9, col 4

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Man charged with theft of son papers

A man was charged at Cannon Street yesterday with burgling a house in the West End and taking photographs and tapes, photographs and tapes belonging to the Minister.

Mr Donald Henn, aged 42, of Southend, Essex, was charged with the theft of the material. He will appear at Cannon Street today.

Cohabitation rule will be less severe

The cohabitation rule under which a woman loses her supplementary benefit if she lives with a man is to be made less oppressive, but not abolished, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, has accepted suggestions made in a report by the Supplementary Benefits Commission.

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Page 11

Call for immigration statistics inquiry

The Race Relations Bill was given its second reading during the debate Mr Whitelaw, Conservative deputy leader, called for an inquiry into immigration statistics. He also said clubs should not come within the scope of the Bill.

Page 2

Concorde Bill move

A key provision about new noise limits, contained in a Bill designed to ban Concorde from landing in New York, has been amended in the lower House of the New Jersey legislature.

Page 9

Priests fear violence at Basque funeral

Priests in the Basque city of Victoria fear the funeral today of three Basques shot by the police in demonstrations, could lead to more violence if the authorities intervene.

Page 8

Sharp fall in pound

Sterling closed one cent lower at \$2.0140 after a selling wave yesterday. At one time it was at a record low.

Page 19

Curry is champion

John Curry became the world figure skating champion in Göteborg last night after winning the third and final programme.

Worst-paid doctors

British doctors are the worst paid in Europe, a report commissioned by the British Medical Association says. Mr Walpole, chairman of the association's council, suggests that mutual recognition of qualifications will make a considerable impact in Britain.

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Union's firm on govern- ment policies

govern policies

By Paul Routledge,
Labour Editor

Mr Jack Jones' personal triumph
wing critics of the
economic policy:
union's rank-and-
over unemployment
simmering and in
new next month.

A special mee-
Transport and Gen
Union executive is
called to consider
acade in the 1
Budget on April 6.
ing yesterday wid
satisfaction with t
strategy on empl
expressed, but a re
ing for withdraw
union's support for
ment was overweigh

The critical mood
influential person

Conservatives call for an independent inquiry into immigration statistics

was a firm indication for the statement's Ad with muted credit. White Paper on public, which the union re-shaped to the impact of economic, public transpo-

The executive ac continuing need for with the Labour & and appreciated "t men's positive let favour of working p the statement and union's executive co consider "at the time" recommendations might be made by General Council policy. That clear incomes, on which M strongly expressed support for a cautious flat-rate principle, the same rise to all

The union is firm TUC proposals to the to reflate public £2,000m a year and said "in view of decisions that the I should give the c sideration to those

More super of legislative urged by ju

By Our Legal Corre

It was time to balance of power b roughts and Parlia Justice Scarman said last night.

MPs protest at Labour failure to back GLC

power were emerging from the EEC and possible future devolution necessary to subject centres to judicial control. "We must insist courts have sufficient support, the working increasing bureaucracy said. That hinders from the EEC, the welfare situation, big business larger trade unions."

Such bureaucracy necessarily evil, Lord Searman said, but it takes the seeds of power, which might be the detriment of the and minorities.

Olympic appeal

The Mayor of London a public appeal yes help Mr Laurence O'Connell, a canoeist, to a Montreal Olympics.

Weather forecast and record

The new fees for the main passport services will be as follows:

All applications received by, or post-marked, 14th March
will be accepted at the old fees.

Passport Application forms are available from:
Passport Offices in London, Liverpool, Glasgow,
Newport, Peterborough and from
all Crown Post Offices.

Please allow four weeks from receipt of application to
delivery of new passport.

Search goes on for Lassa fever suspects

The search continued yesterday for passengers on the British Caledonian Flight 332 from Sierra Leone to London last Saturday, who may have been in contact with a passenger who had Lassa fever, one of the world's most dangerous diseases.

By last night the Department of Health and Social Security had traced 16 of the 50 passengers who remained in Britain. The remaining passengers in Britain had flown on from terminal 2 at Heathrow, for other destinations.

The crew of the aircraft are being kept under observation until the incubation period for Lassa fever of up to 17 days over.

Motion on public spending

employment and the cost of living," recognizes the need to ensure that manufacturing industry can take full advantage of an upturn in world trade by travelling off total public expenditure from April, 1977, while keeping under continuous review the priority between programmes."

The Conservatives will be putting down a reasoned amendment.

Alleged attempt to kill ex-model

Seven London men and a
girl, one of six children were
arrested for trial at Leam-
ington, Staffs, yesterday on
charges connected with the
alleged attempted murder of
his Barbara Gaul, aged 34, a
model.

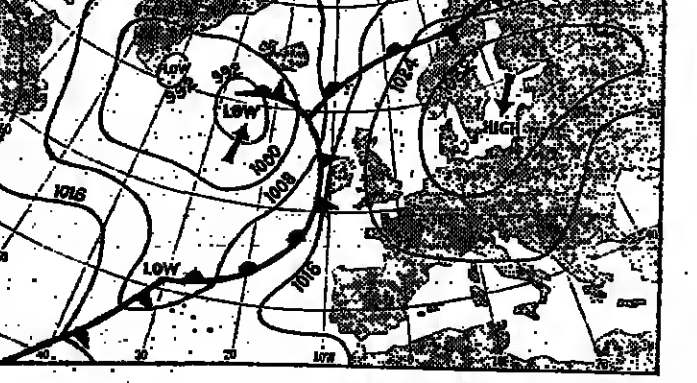
The two brothers accused of
the attempted murder by shotgun
were 21 and 18. The 18-year-
old, called, said Keith
Gaul, aged 34, was
killed in custody. The others,
accused of conspiring to
obstruct the course of justice
in helping to dispose of a car,
were granted bail.

Commuter with rudge fined £100

Philip Symcox, aged 33, a mechanical engineer, who said he had been charged against British Rail for leading a strike at Southend Magistrates' Court, Essex, yesterday to forging his season ticket and using it 29 times to travel fares totalling £35. He is fined £100 and ordered to pay the £35 fares.

Mr Symcox, of Scrub Lane, Littleclidgh, Essex, said: "I have been charged against British Rail for leading a strike to go to work on time, but last year because of strikes and late trains was not allowed to go home and I had to sleep on the floor work."

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars **FRONTS** Warm Cold Occluded
 Symbols are on advancing edge!



Today

Sun rises:	Sun sets:
6.37 am	5.48 pm
Moon rises:	Moon sets:
7.59 am	10.52 pm
First quarter:	March 9

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight
London, Midlands; N Wales.
NW, Central N England, Lake District: Bright or sunny periods with frost and fog patches early and late; wind SE light or moderate; max temp 11 to 12°C (52

Olympic appeal

a public appeal yes
help Mr Laurence Ol
33, a canoeist, to a
Montreal Olympics.

Findings

20
 32
 10
 10
 10

Yesterday

[illegible]

ME NEWS

British doctors' pay first in Europe, I.A. analysis finds

Roger Reparter
doctors, whether con-
general practitioners
hospital staff, are the
id in Europe, accord-
a analysis of doctors'
in the nine coun-
European Economic
ry, published yester-
reword to the report,
oned by the British
Association, Mr
Lewin, chairman of the
f the association, says
recognition of medical
sons within the Com-
and the ability of
move freely from one
to another are likely to
considerable impact on
in this country, not
medical manpower.
the British doctor
now provides a com-
which cannot be
he states.
win said yesterday that
might be an exodus of
doctors next year. In
a few years about a
doctors from EEC
on, the Commission had
were annually, and be-
l and 50 of our medical
had gone to work in
was particular concern.
In said, about the big-
est shortages: anaes-
thology and radiology,
as no point in appoint-
ments if there were no
edics or radiologists. To
in these specialties
only a working know-
of the language of the
country was needed.
new report is the first
ional comparative study
ors' average earnings.
sedly on 1973 figures,
ort gives this order of
ome for doctors pro-
ect patient care (in
ds):
any, £12.5 to £16.1;
ourg, £11 to £14;
Belgium, £10.8 to £12.7; France,
no net average available, but
gross income similar to Bel-
gium; Denmark, £11.9 to £14.1;
Italy, no net average available,
but gross £7.5 to 90 per cent of
Belgian levels; Ireland, £6.3 to
£7.1; Great Britain, £5.5 to
£5.9.
The report observes that
ranking in France is lower than
was expected, since French
rates of charging are substan-
tially higher than others in
Europe. It is noted that al-
though the British level might
be said to be the worst, it is
not known to what extent other
income, from the sources other
than the NHS or private income,
might increase the estimated in-
come of doctors.
The average levels for family
doctors are: Denmark, £20.7
thousand; Netherlands, £18.4
to £22.9; Germany, £18.7;
Luxembourg, £10.5 to £12.1;
Ireland, £7.2 to £8.0; Great
Britain (unrestricted principals
only) £6.1 to £6.6.
In Belgium and France gen-
eral practitioners cannot be
separated from younger doc-
tors. Specialists' levels are par-
ticularly difficult to compare,
but it is reasonable to deduce
that with average incomes of
£19,200 to £26,400, Germany and
the Netherlands are the leading
countries.
But the data concern inde-
pendent practitioners only and
do not include a significant pro-
portion of doctors who earn
much less. France, Belgium and
Luxembourg follow, with in-
comes for specialists of between
£21,000 and £12,000.
In Great Britain and Ireland
consultants' basic salaries are
less than half those in Denmark
in 1974, but it is not known to
what extent special allowances,
distinction awards and fees
from private practice make up
the large difference.
Medical doctors in the Nine
Countries of the Common Market:
systems of payment and levels of
remuneration (British Medical
Association, Tavistock Square,
London, WC1, E15).

Depended doctor wed to tise again

doctor alleged to have
treatment for rheuma-
thritis while under sus-
pension was told yesterday
that he must practise again.
The Medical Committee of the
General Medical Council decided
that Dr Roger Wyburn's
suspension from June
decision was made after
minutes had examined in-
dependent psychiatric evi-
dence. The doctor, formerly con-
sultant physician at Hounslow
Hospital, London.
Dr Wyburn, aged 63, of Rich-
hill, Surrey, was suspen-
ded in March 1975, after being
found guilty of serious profes-
sional misconduct by the
committee. He was told that
after written by or on be-
half of the doctor, while he was
suspended, he was asked for \$1,000
at a woman in Houston,
with a drug, Clostridia,
not yet generally avail-
able.
Roger Wright, who pre-
sented the hearing, said the
three regarded with some
in the evidence. It had
But it had also taken
of representations made
half of Dr Mason.

Underground train driver mits being drunk

river of an Underground
was drunk when he over-
platform between Cock-
and Ears Court, it was
at West London Magis-
Court yesterday.
ken Joseph Jeffers, aged
Matilda Street, Islington,
n, was remanded on bail
until April 1 so that he
be legally represented.
pleaded guilty to being
drunk while employed
ducting traffic upon the
y on February 13.
Geoffrey Trebborough,
e prosecution, said Mr
Jeffers joined a train at Oak-
station at 10.30 pm. A
haudhuri was the guard
he train was driven to

Antique dealer d £2,000 on dling charges

hony Cooper, an antique
was fined £2,000 at the
Criminal Court on
sday after admitting
charges of dishonestly
ing silver and furniture,
by the police searching
me and shop.
Cooper, aged 57, of
rd Cottage, Elm Corer,
m, near Ripley, Surrey,
14 charges when his
opened last year. After
McKinnon QC had dis-
ed the jury on Wednesday
they failed to agree on a
x after 5 1/2 hours. Mr
r admitted three charges.
Judge ordered that the
ning 11 charges should
n on the file.
Patrick Mayhew, for the
ution, said the police had
Mr Cooper's home and
after two men had been
ed in the Guildford area.
two men were jailed for
ears each two weeks ago
left and handling stolen
Cooper's partner, David
aged 33 of Rosemary
ed, Guildford, who had
13 charges, was acquit-
on the judge's direction.

Colleges are told they contravene sex Act

From Our Correspondent
Oxford
Five Oxford men's colleges
that admit a quota of women
as undergraduates each year
and a sixth that admits them as
postgraduates have been told
that those arrangements are
discriminatory under the Sex
Discrimination Act. If they are
mixed colleges they must open
their admissions to men and
women equally, the Heb-
domadal Council says.
The ruling means that
arrangements made in 1972 to
prevent men's colleges from
creaming off the best women
entrants can no longer con-
tinue.
At present, five men's col-
leges—Brasenose, Hertford,
Jesus, St Catherine's and Wad-
ham—admit a quota of women
each year, and in 1972, when
the plan was started, they gave
assurances that they would not
go beyond the arrangements
without the consent of the Heb-
domadal Council.
Corpus Christi College de-
cided to admit women as fel-
lows and postgraduates. Balliol
College and New College
altered their statutes to enable
them to admit women as under-
graduates, but have not yet
done so, although they have
woman fellows. They are still
bound not to do so without
university consent. The Sex
Discrimination Act will not
affect that undertaking.
The situation will be re-
viewed next year, until then
they must not do so without
being able to admit women.

British Rail shipping 'should be taken over'

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff
The establishment of a
separate body to run the state-
owned cross-Channel and other
short-haul ferries is urged in a
report published yesterday,
which is highly critical of
British Rail's shipping division.
The report, by the Merchant
Navy and Airline Officers
Association, says the members
are irritated by an "also rae"
atmosphere which seems to be
typical of British Rail shipping.
It says departmental controls
and legal constraints are only
part of the difficulty, which
leads to a situation where
private operators can run at a
profit on routes that the Ship-
ping and International Services
Division (SISD) of British Rail
run at a loss.
A railway-minded board and
BR's neglect of its shipping side
are another part, the report
says. "Inevitably, the impres-
sion has gained ground that
British Rail's shipping policy
has been shortsighted and
unbusinesslike."
The unions, however, have
no wish to blame British Rail
unfairly. British Rail's main
board and the SISD can, of
course, make mistakes and
when they do they must take
the responsibility, but it is
evident that they also en-
counter severe handicaps be-
cause of the statutory frame-
work in which they have to
work.
This is a nationalized
undertaking which has to com-
pete with private enterprise
concerns, both British and
foreign. It is required to
operate commercially but is
also expected to provide a
public service. Clearly it is
unreasonable to place it at a
disadvantage compared with
its private enterprise com-
petitors or to expect it to bear
the cost of unprofitable services
if they have to be maintained
for reasons of public policy.
Private enterprise, the report
states, enables operators that
can spot an opportunity to
order a new ship in two weeks,
whereas British Rail's shipping
division has to wait for six to
nine months for government
authority.
A spokesman for British Rail
said: "The suggestion that the
shipping division should be
hived off from British Rail and
constituted as a separate
organization within the national-
ized sector was noted in the
recent report of the Select
Committee on Nationalized In-
dustries, and is a matter for the
Government."
There was no evidence that
the division had been starved
of capital investment by the
railways, and since the division
was formed in 1968 it had taken
delivery of 18 ships.
British Rail said that under
a new traffic organization ser-
vice managers had the respon-
sibility for the development of
traffic and for the profitability
of their particular route. The
new organization was already
showing good results.
British Rail Shipping—Is there
Something Wrong? The Merchant
Navy and Airline Officers' Asso-
ciation, 10p.

Chauffeur jailed for two years for Canaletto thefts

From Our Correspondent
Reading
Mitchell Henry, aged 70,
former chauffeur to the late
Winifreda Lady Portarlington,
was jailed at Reading Crown
Court last night for two years
for stealing two Canaletto
paintings from her Berkshire
home.
Mr Henry, of Ashdown Close,
Bracknell, Berkshire, had
pleaded not guilty to stealing
the two paintings, valued at
£90,000, and obtaining £79,730
by deception from Sotheby's
by representing that he owned
them.
The jury found him guilty of
theft but Judge Murchie dis-
charged them from bringing a
verdict on the deception
charge and ordered it to stay
on the file.
Sentencing Mr Henry, who
is an inmate at St Bernard's
Hospital, Southall, the judge
told him that he had taken
into account his age and con-
dition in deciding the sentence.
He also made an order that Mr
Henry should pay £40,000 com-
pensation by March, 1977.
Mr Christopher Horden, for
the defence, said that shortly
after leaving the job as
chauffeur in 1973 Mr Henry
and his wife moved to a £30,000
house at Sidmouth, Devon, on
which £5,000 was spent. He
gave his wife £11,000 which was
placed in trust. Altogether Mr
Henry gave his wife about
£45,000.

City of London rates may rise by nearly 17 per cent

By Christopher Warman
Local Government
Correspondent
Domestic ratepayers in the
City of London will have to pay
nearly 17 per cent more from
April if the recommended rate
is approved by the Court of
Common Council.
The City's finance committee
has fixed the new rate at 73.5p,
compared with 63.5p for the
present year, giving an increase
for commercial and business
ratepayers, the majority in the
City, of about 12 per cent.
The three thousand house-
holders, a large proportion of
whom live in the Barbican, face
an increase from 47p to 55p, one
of the largest percentage in-
creases in Greater London.
The new rate will bring to a
total of £162m, compared with
£151m this year, of which more
than £139m goes to services ad-
ministered by outside authori-
ties. The corporation's increased
demands account for 1.35p,
while the main cause for the
increase is an extra 4p for the
Jones' London Education
Authority and a doubling from
2.5p to 5p of the City's con-
tribution to the Greater London
rate-equalization scheme.
Westminster, the other
borough affected as badly as
the City of London by the
equalization scheme, announced
a recommended rate of 71p, an
increase of 8p over this year.
Allowing for domestic relief,
householders' rates will go up
from 44.5p to 52.5p, an increase
of 15 per cent.

Commons is preparing for sound broadcasts

By Martin Huckerby
Political Staff
The Government has already
started preliminary work for
the introduction of sound
broadcasting from the House
of Commons, in advance of the
debate next Monday, when
MPs will have a free vote on
whether to allow regular radio
broadcasts.
While it is still possible that
MPs will reject the proposals
on Monday, plans are being
made for a joint committee of
the House of Commons and
the House of Lords which
would work out the details.
In order that the joint com-
mittee should be able to move
as quickly as possible, the
Lord President of the Council's
office has done quite a lot of
preparatory work. There have
also been talks about the tech-
nical details of broadcasting
from the Chamber of the
House of Commons.
The Government is keen to
see that once approval has
been granted by MPs the
scheme should be introduced
swiftly. However, it still
appears unlikely that broad-
casting can begin before the
autumn.
On Monday MPs will be
asked to approve the report of
the Select Committee on House
of Commons (Services), which
said that the experiment in
radio broadcasting carried out
last June and July had been
successful and could be
arranged satisfactorily on a
permanent basis.

"My companion pushed his Cyrano-like nose into a pot of Beaujolais, sniffed expansively, looked up and sighed, 'Denis, I'd like to leave my nose 'en pension' here for life.'"

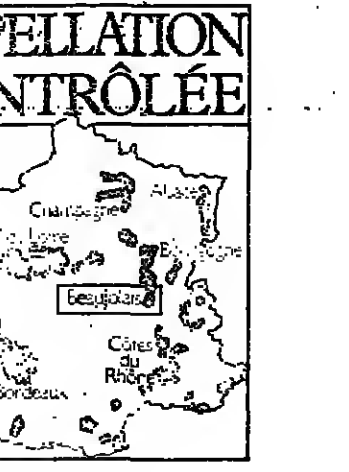
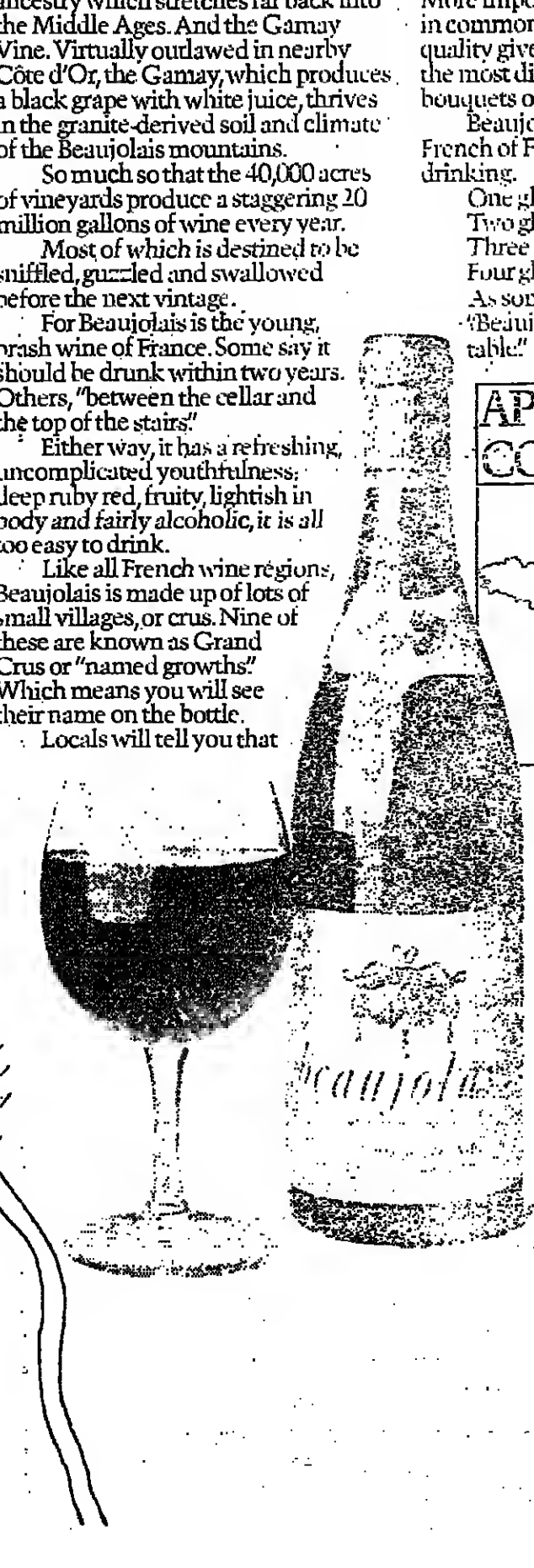
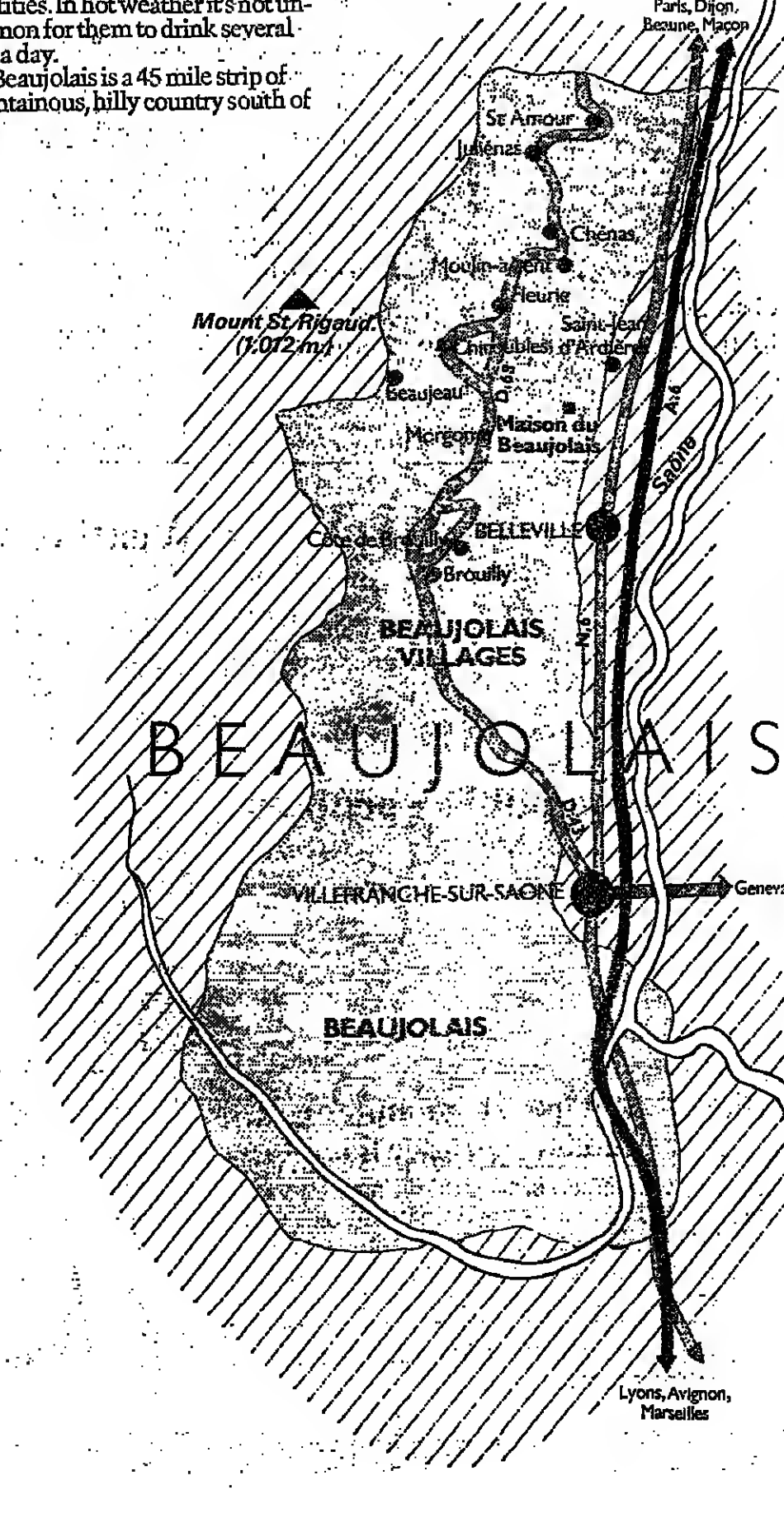
Denis Morris, Guide to the Measures of Wine, Collins.

Of all the French vigneron, none
are so dotty about their wine, so crazily
devoted, as those of the Beaujolais.
They drink it noisily, chewing and
guzzling before swallowing, almost
reluctantly.
And, as if to prove how much they
love their vigorous, fruity wine, they
sniffle, guzzle and swallow in beer-like
quantities. In hot weather it's not un-
common for them to drink several
pints a day.
Beaujolais is a 45 mile strip of
mountainous, hilly country south of

Mâcon in south Burgundy. And is one
of the largest and most famous pro-
ducers of Appellation Contrôlée wine.
The A.C. regulations ensure that:
age-old, proven methods are
continued, and that traditional ways of
replenishing, pruning, picking and
aging are not just maintained,
but improved.

To achieve the coveted Appella-
tion for its wine, a region must be
blessed with certain things. A perfect
combination of soil, climate and vine.
And a vast store of experience on
which to draw through all the traumas
of this most exciting, but hazardous
occupation.
Beaujolais has them in plenty. An
ancestry which stretches far back into
the Middle Ages. And the Gamay
Vine. Virtually outlawed in nearby
Côte d'Or, the Gamay, which produces
a black grape with white juice, thrives
in the granite-derived soil and climate
of the Beaujolais mountains.
So much so that the 40,000 acres
of vineyards produce a staggering 20
million gallons of wine every year.
Most of which is destined to be
sniffled, guzzled and swallowed
before the next vintage.
For Beaujolais is the young,
brash wine of France. Some say it
should be drunk within two years.
Others, "between the cellar and
the top of the stairs."
Either way, it has a refreshing,
uncomplicated youthfulness:
deep ruby red, fruity, lightish in
body and fairly alcoholic, it is all
too easy to drink.
Like all French wine regions,
Beaujolais is made up of lots of
small villages, or crus. Nine of
these are known as Grand
Cru or "named growths".
Which means you will see
their name on the bottle.
Locals will tell you that

Fleurie and Chiroubles are light and
silky. Moulin-à-Vent, the most dis-
tinguished, Chénas, the strongest.
Morgon, the longest lasting. Julienas
has the most substance and vigour.
Saint-Amour is lightest. Brouilly is
grapy and rich. And Côte de Brouilly
is grapiest and richer.
But these are subtle differences.
More important is what they all have
in common. The beautiful, inviting
quality given by the Gamay. One of
the most distinctive and powerful
bouquets of all.
Beaujolais is perhaps the most
French of French wines. Made for
drinking.
One glass for pleasure.
Two glasses for happiness.
Three glasses for song.
Four glasses for escape into dreams.
As someone once said,
"Beaujolais brings laughter to the
table."



Killer of girl jailed for 12 years

A man aged 56 was jailed
at the Central Criminal Court
yesterday for 12 years for the
manslaughter of a girl aged 10.
Stanley Rogers, of Rosebery
Road, Isleworth, Middlesex,
had denied murdering Alison
Chadwick, on or about June 22,
1974.
He was acquitted of that
charge and found guilty of man-
slaughter after Mr Justice
Theisger had told the jury that
it was up to them to return
such a verdict if they took the
view that Mr Rogers had inflicted
some injury on the girl
without intending to kill her or
cause her serious bodily harm.
The girl's body had not been
found until eight months after
her disappearance, and because
of its condition the cause of
death could not be established.

£6 for 79,000
Pay increases of £6 a week
from April 1 have been agreed
for 79,000 administrative staff
in the National Health Service
by the National and Local
Government Officers' Association
and other unions involved.

Collapse of authority threatens society, schoolteachers say

By Our Education Correspondent

Authority itself had gone berserk, Mr Terence Casey, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters, said in London yesterday. "It has been sapped and undermined. And the people in authority no longer believe in themselves."

Mr Casey was introducing an association pamphlet that gives a warning that over-indulgent parents, extreme left-wing subversive organizations, do-gooding social workers and irresponsible media are threatening the fabric of society.

The association, which is now joined with the Union of Women Teachers and has more than 80,000 members, calls for a widely accepted moral code so that society can struggle back to the good standards it once knew.

The pamphlet, called *The Retreat from Authority*, calls for a shift in attitudes among adults so that conditions in schools can be improved. "What we ask above all, as practising teachers, is a well balanced and relatively stable situation based on an agreed moral foundation."

Mr Casey made clear at a press conference that what he wanted from parents was a return to the status quo before Dr Benjamin Spock. The pamphlet says the indulgence of parents towards their children has almost become a national cult.

"Weak and indulgent parents must accept the responsibility for the development of many of the ills of our society and for the undermining of the efforts of those who wish to make the next generation aware

of its collective responsibility to the human race."

The pamphlet says there is evidence of the existence of groups that see the instilling of revolutionary thinking in schools as a necessary prerequisite to the total change of society. The groups try to indoctrinate children, they ridicule the staff and make idols and martyrs of disruptive pupils, it says.

Mr Casey said: "The Trots (Trotskyists) are at work in our schools. They have permeated bodies like the National Union of School Students, which is being funded by subversive groups."

He spoke of young teachers who were imbued with the International Socialist ideal and were anti-authoritarian.

The pamphlet says that many television programmes are harmful to children. It attacks the parading on television and in the press of the life stories of notorious criminals. It says the media exploit and glorify wrongdoers in the interests of a "good" news story, and calls for a more responsible attitude.

Mr David Paterson, president of the National Union of School Students, said Mr Casey's allegations were completely untrue. The union was a self-financing organization, which had been started nearly four years ago by a loan from the National Union of Students, but was now paid for from membership subscriptions of between 10p and £1 a year.

The union also held a press conference in London yesterday to launch a week of action against corporal punishment, during which its 15,000 members will be asked to resist caning and the strap and to make a list of instances of corporal punishment to see if they contravene school regulations.

President of students' union has 5 challengers

By Our Education Correspondent

Five students are challenging Mr Charles Clarke, aged 26, for the presidency of the National Union of Students. Elections for that and other offices take place at the union's annual conference in Llandudno next month.

Mr Hugh Lanning, aged 22, an independent socialist, is the challenger with the greatest chance of unseating Mr Clarke, who is a Marxist and is supported by the Broad Left group. Mr Lanning is the union's treasurer and was formerly president of the students' union at Birmingham Polytechnic.

He said yesterday that he was to the left of the Broad Left, and that a drastic change was needed in student politics to overcome the disenchantment of growing numbers of students with union affairs.

The Broad Left, he said, had been in control of the union for five years and was responsible for students' union, die affiliations and glory. The union was moving to the right and that drift had to be altered.

When nominations closed this week other presidential contenders were Mr Richard Manning (International Socialist, Stirling University), Mr David Hughes (Liberal, Southampton University), Mr Steven Faulkner (International Marxist Group, Northern Counties College of Education), and Mr Mark Hagood, chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students.

Mr Clarke is completing his first year of office. It is very rare for NUS presidents to be ousted during their stay of two years, and he is expected to fight off all challengers comfortably. However, the election is likely to show that Conservative students are now a significant force.

Cohabitation rule for women to be eased but not abolished

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The cohabitation rule, under which a woman loses her supplementary benefit if she lives with a man, is to be humanized but not abolished. The changes are designed to make the operation of the rule less oppressive than it may have seemed in the past. Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a parliamentary written answer yesterday.

The changes come after a lengthy review of the operation of the rule by the Supplementary Benefits Commission, whose findings were published yesterday. The report says: "Having looked again at the case which has been made in Parliament and elsewhere for abolishing the rule, we have once more found ourselves convinced that it must remain at least for the foreseeable future. We have little doubt that the great majority in the country would take the same view."

The basic reason was that it would be unjustifiable for the state to provide an income for the woman who had the support of a man to whom she was not actually married when it was not provided for the married woman.

An obstacle the commission could not surmount in order to abolish the rule was that any benefit helping a one-parent family depends on being sure that there is only one parent, not two. Mrs Castle has accepted the commission's view, and rejected a suggestion that because the commission's membership has changed since the review was completed, a further attempt to find a way of abolishing the rule should be made.

The review recommends only one change in the law: that the term "cohabitation" should be removed from the legislation and replaced with the term "living together as husband and wife". The commission feels that the term "cohabitation" has acquired a stigma and leads to misunderstandings.

But it recommends many changes to the way in which the rule operates and the effect it has on claimants. The changes have and it is expected that they will be implemented in the summer, after consultation with staff unions.

In future the stability of the relationship will be the most important factor in deciding whether a couple are cohabiting. Sexual relationships will not be the central issue, and staff will be instructed not to ask questions about it.

The review says: "There are no moral overtones in the benefit rules, and supplementary benefit claimants are entitled as much as anyone else to conduct their lives in their own way."

What had to be decided was whether the relationship as a whole of a couple living together in the same household had the character of that of a husband and wife. If a couple were living together in circumstances in which a sexual relationship was as likely to exist as it would be in a marriage, it was unnecessary to prove

that they actually had a sexual relationship.

Selected officers, with training in cohabitation regulations and related social security and tax matters, will interview claimants.

In every case where benefit is withdrawn the commission wants to be sure that the claimant knows of her rights to family income supplement, rent and rate rebates and other sources of help. In particular the commission hopes that the new rules will help to allay the hostility towards the cohabitation rule of social workers, so that it will be easier to refer women to them when their benefit is stopped.

There will also be cases where the commission will be prepared to go on paying benefit indefinitely even though cohabitation is proved. Such cases are likely to be extremely rare and most will involve couples where the man is supporting another family.

It will apply where the man's wages are so low that, even with family income supplement, and rent and rate rebates, the

family income is insufficient to meet the needs of the woman and her children. The commission will make new rules which will ensure that women will be able to claim benefit on family income up to the level of the supplementary benefit level.

The changed rule means the end of the "straw" which was used to see if a woman was living with a man on consecutive occasions. But it also means that the commission will be able to see if a woman is living with a man on consecutive occasions.

The National Council for Parent Families said that it would be inconsistent to have a "living together as husband and wife" rule, which would be a clear definition of a marriage, and a "cohabitation" rule, which would be a definition of a marriage.

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Disquiet at proposals to redraft Police Bill

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Proposals to redraft the Police Bill, which proposes a new procedure for examining complaints against the police, are causing concern among policemen.

Labour and Conservative MPs regard the Bill as unsatisfactory, and the Government has agreed that the standing committee studying it should adjourn for two weeks so that ministers can consider its redrafting.

The Police Federation, which represents ranks up to and including chief inspector, made public yesterday a letter to the Home Secretary reaffirming support for the Bill.

Mr Leslie Male, the federation's chairman, said yesterday: "We accepted the Bill only after the most careful and anxious consultations with the Home Secretary on the rights of police officers." He added: "Our pledge of support for the existing Police Bill does not apply to a Bill that is substantially altered from its original form."

Both the federation and the Police Superintendents' Association believe that a situation in which police officers could be "tried twice for the same offence" might be difficult to avoid if some of the ideas now being canvassed by MPs were adopted.

Miss Patricia Hewitt, general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said yesterday that the Bill would be "a considerable improvement on the present situation, and we do not want to see it withdrawn."

Record-clipper: Mr Heath at the helm of Great Britain II, the 77ft ketch that broke the record in the Financial Times Clipper Race from Sydney to Dover, as she sailed up the Thames yesterday for a public showing. With him is Mr John Heywood, one of the boat's sponsors.

New system to trace causes of accidents

From John Grosor, Consumer Affairs Correspondent, Bournemouth

Hard on the heels of the Green Paper on consumer safety, Mr William Croft, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, yesterday set out his department's proposals for an accident surveillance system.

He told the National Home Safety Conference, organized by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA), that there was a growing need for reliable information to identify the types of accidents that could be reduced by greater attention to product safety and perhaps tighter safety legislation.

He put forward proposals for a national surveillance system and said he thought that the RoSPA conference was the ideal occasion for expressing views on issues raised in the document.

The department's study has shown that a data surveillance system using information supplied by hospital accident and emergency departments could produce reliable material for use by central and local government, by industry and organizations concerned with

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Crown drops sex attack charges against boy

By Our Education Correspondent

A boy, aged 16, who was held in custody for three months accused of a sexual attack on a teenage girl, walked free from a Warwick Juvenile Court yesterday after accusations against him had been withdrawn by the prosecution.

The boy, almost 5ft tall, was arrested last November two weeks after a girl of 13 had been assaulted and seriously injured at the Myton Assessment Centre in Warwick. He was accused of malicious bodily harm, indecent assault and unlawful sexual intercourse and was detained in Brockhill remand centre.

Mr T. M. Willmore, representing the boy, said: "There has been some criticism of the delay in this matter, but perhaps this delay has prevented a substantial miscarriage of justice."

Accusations were also withdrawn against two girls aged 13 who appeared with the boy. They were accused of grievous bodily harm and indecent assault on the girl.

Mr James Lord, for one of the girls, said: "The prosecution was fully justified in bringing the girl to court. In my view there should be no criticism of the prosecution."

The county council decision this week to allow from Mr John Be chairman of the finance committee, overall education a pupil in the county more than the average all counties in England.

Society of County figures showed the of a pupil in North as £281.96 in the school year and for English counties. The winter holidays nearly three weeks, January 10, 1977, to January 3, as plan summer will be five weeks of six ending September 1.

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Judge watches advertisements for margarine

Mr Justice Whitford watched three advertisements for Stork margarine screened for his benefit on a television set in the High Court yesterday.

He reserved judgment in a case in which Van Den Berghs and Jurgens Ltd, which makes Stork, seeks a declaration that certain of its advertisements do not contravene the Margarine Regulations. The action is against the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which has refused to screen the advertisements.

Counsel for Stork said that advertisements for a new variety, Stork SB, had been submitted for approval in an authority controlled by the IBA. Initially they were approved and some were shown. But the Butter Information Council objected.

Van Den Berghs was told that the advertisements could not be shown unless the company obtained a court declaration.

PCs on theft charge

Malcolm Mayer, aged 36, and Roderick Morrison, aged 34, both constables with Strathclyde police, pleaded not guilty at Glasgow Sheriff Court yesterday to breaking into the Penny Ceggie public house, Glasgow, on December 16 and stealing £15. Their trial was fixed for the week beginning March 15.

English studies

David Dalché, John Holloway, Frank Kermode, Christopher Ricks and Malcolm Bradbury are among the contributors to special sections on English in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. There are articles on Isaiah Berlin, Cuban higher education, and academics and trade unions.

'No clear-cut solution' to newspaper closed shop

By a Staff Reporter

Professor O. R. McGregor, chairman of the Royal Commission on the Press, said yesterday that there was probably no clear-cut solution to the issue of whether journalists should be free to impose a closed shop under the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill.

He was commenting personally during an exchange with representatives of the Confederation of British Industry.

He said there was a conflict between the desire to place journalists' trade unions in a more advantageous position than other unions for collective bargaining and the equally strong desire not to allow interference with the freedom of the press. He asked the CBI representatives, who were giving evidence to the commission, whether the enforcement of press freedom in a Bill of Rights or a press statute would help.

Mr George Bogle, a director of Reed Publishing Holdings, said they would prefer a resurrection of the former associate membership of the National Union of Journalists for editors. He believed it was important that senior journalists should take part in union activity but that they could not be subject to the disciplines inherent in that activity.

Mr R. Dixon, director of information for the CBI, added that the threat to the freedom of the press had to come before "any slight diminution of the rights of the NUJ".

Earlier, Lord Robens, who led the CBI delegation, said the CBI looked with horror on proposals to establish either an advertising appointment board to redistribute advertis-

ing revenue from commercially strong newspapers to weaker ones or for a national printing corporation. Both had been proposed by the TUC.

Both proposals were based on the false premise that newspaper readers should be forced to maintain newspapers that they had shown they did not want by refusing to buy them.

"There is no value to bureaucratic operations dipping into other people's pockets and paying it out to failures," he added.

Mr Bogle also criticised those proposals from the TUC and other organizations as being biased towards assertion rather than fact. They started with the misconception that the editorial and publishing function of newspapers could be separated from their commercial operation. Such a system could not work, even if desirable, without a drastic reduction in the freedom of the press.

The CBI repeated the criticisms made in its written evidence of reporting of industrial disputes. Lord Robens explained that in the main it had little complaint about how the press covered industry, but during disputes managements were always inhibited in making comments to ease the situation. The CBI proposed that the Press Council should appoint liaison officers in the main industrial regions to deal with complaints by industry or individuals on a conciliatory rather than a compulsory basis.

Industrial reporting should be on the basis of cooling the situation and getting people back to work, not exacerbating the situation. The CBI proposed that the Press Council should appoint liaison officers in the main industrial regions to deal with complaints by industry or individuals on a conciliatory rather than a compulsory basis.

State subsidies to political parties opposed

By Our Political Staff

Strong opposition to state subsidies for political parties is expressed in a memorandum submitted by Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool, Watton, to the Houghton committee, which is examining the issue.

Mr Heffer, who is supported by Mr Norman Buchan, Labour MP for Renfrewshire, West, says he is convinced that such a system does not assist democracy but distorts it. It could, and does, have an inhibiting effect on the political parties.

He states: "I do not want to see state-subsidized political parties, any more than I would want to see state-subsidized trade unions or employers' organizations."

Union accused of unfairly dismissing regional officer

From Our Correspondent, Preston

A trade union yesterday faced a charge of unfair dismissal from one of its own officials.

The United Road Transport Union, which has 25,000 members, was accused of holding a "kangaroo court" to dismiss Mr John Stevenson from his £50-a-week post as a regional officer.

In the Chancery Court, at Preston, Mr Stevenson of Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton, Manchester, contended that the union's executive committee had made up its mind to dismiss him before he was called into the meeting. "It was a kangaroo trial, a charade," he

said. Mr T. M. Dillon, QC, the recorder.

Mr Stevenson, now unemployed, became a full-time union officer in 1970. He was dismissed in July, 1974, after the committee had considered allegations of non-cooperation with senior officials, and failure to carry out their instructions.

Mr Stevenson alleges unfair dismissal by the union and is seeking damages and costs with reinstatement. He says the union executive failed to give him particulars of the charges against him and that its members considered matters adverse to him in his absence. The union is contesting the action.

The case continues today.

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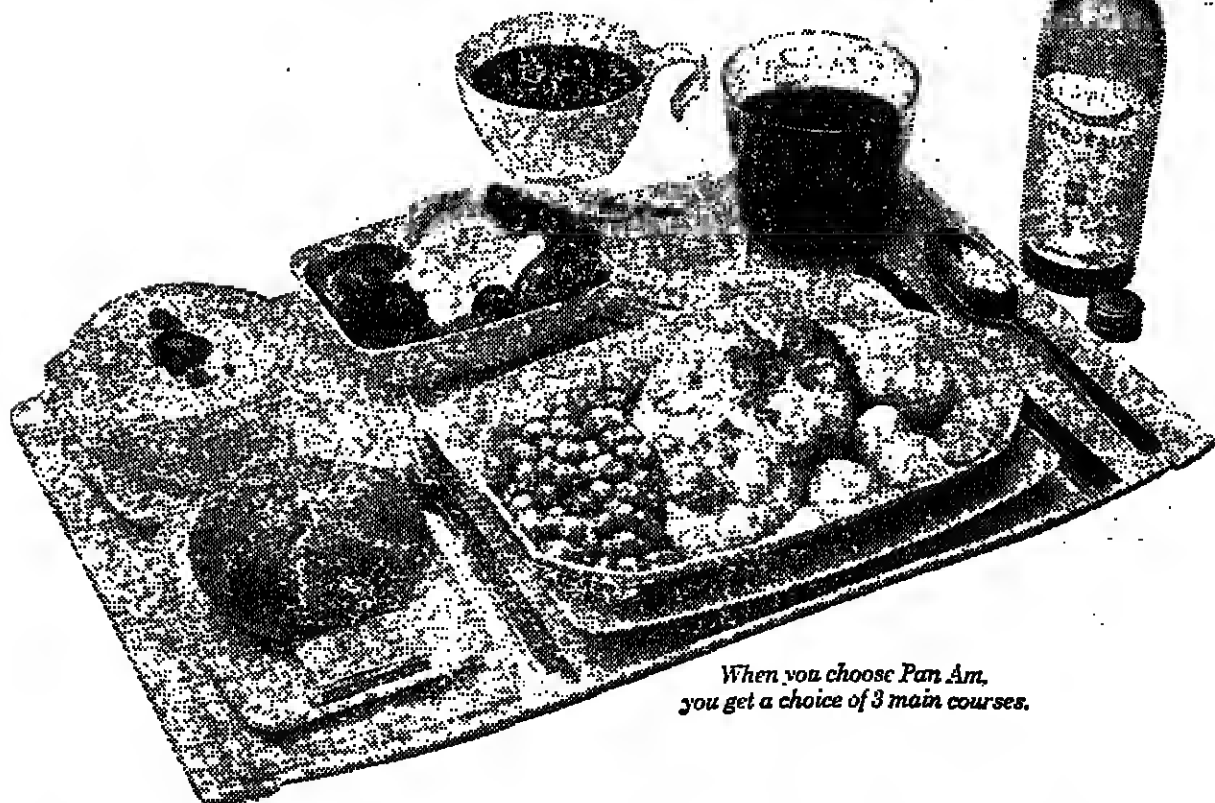
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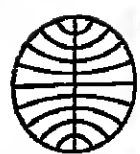
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New York	1900	2135	707	PA001
Portland	1255	1735	747	*PA123
San Francisco	1255	1755	747	*PA125
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Amsterdam	2240	0045	747 (Tu/Sa)	PA100
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Brussels	2240	0040	747 (ex Tu/Sa)	PA100
Frankfurt	0900	1125	747 (ex Mo/Tu)	PA106
Frankfurt	0830	1055	747	PA002
Hamburg	1030	1250	727	PA054
Istanbul	0830	1615	747	PA002
Karachi	0830	0055	747 (Mo/We/Fr)	PA002
New Delhi	0830	0620	747	PA002
Teheran	0830	2130	747 (Tu/Th/Sa/Su)	PA002
Tokyo	0830	1445	747	*PA002

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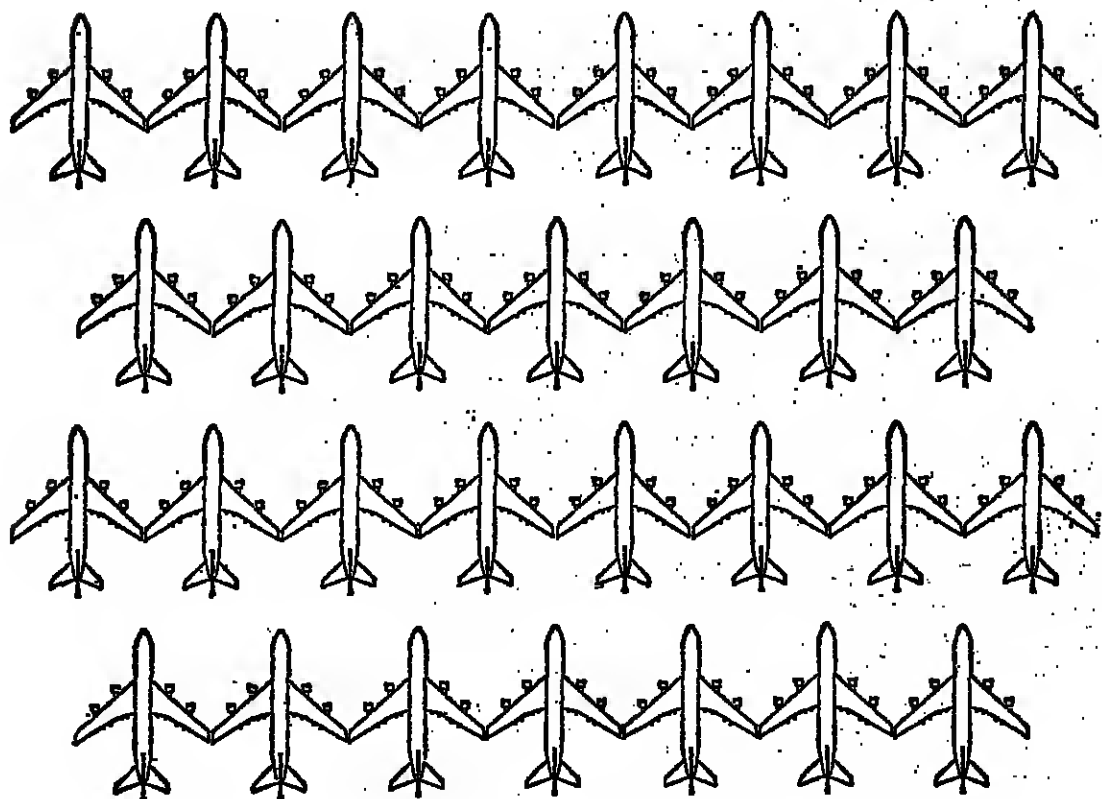
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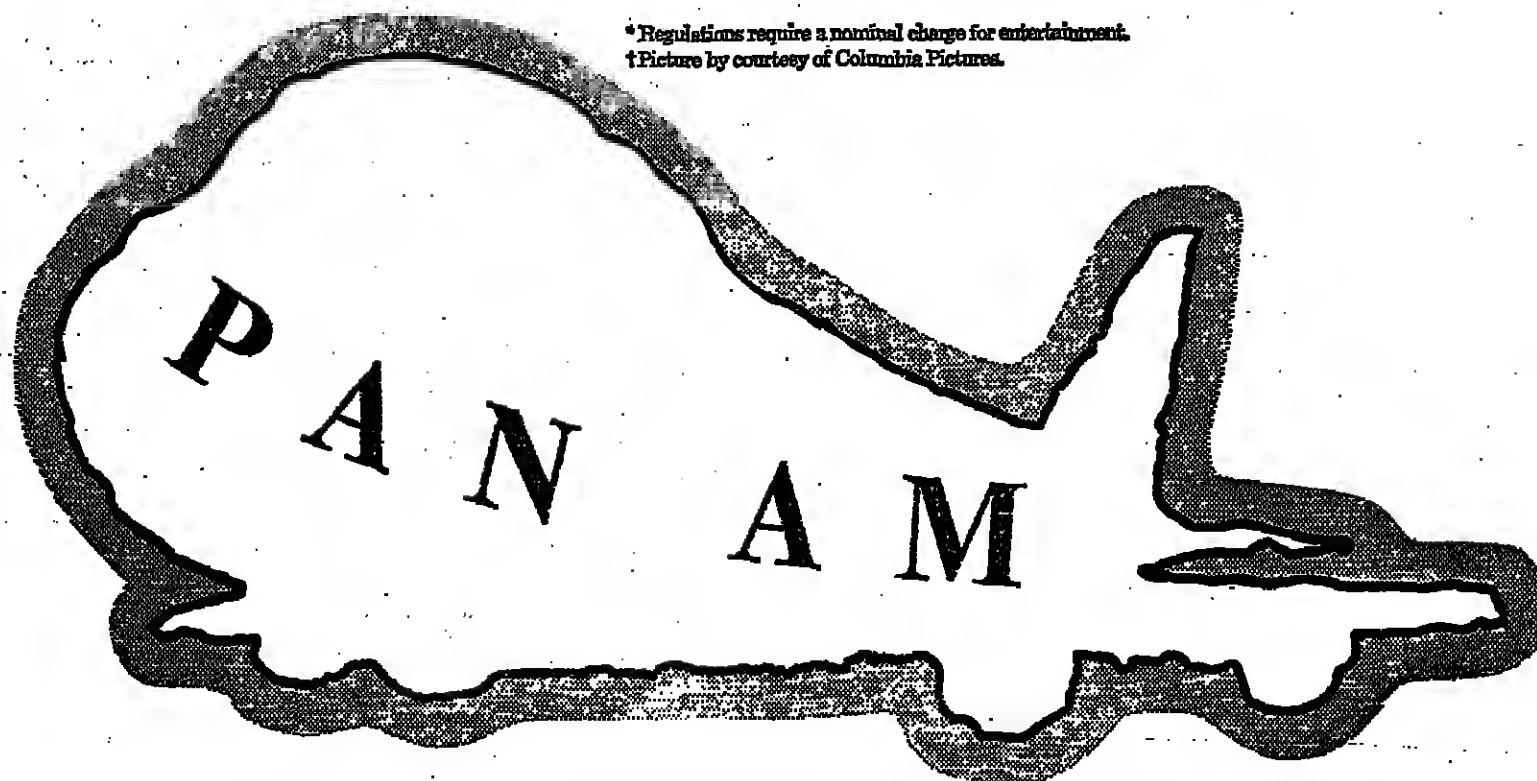
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WEST EUROPE

Priests fear violence at Basque funeral

From Harry Debelius

Vitoria, Spain, March 4

An occasional shot could still be heard in the southern part of this Basque city tonight as police patrolled the streets by the thousands and people prepared for the funeral tomorrow of three demonstrators who were shot dead by the police.

About 40 Roman Catholic priests made an appeal to the Bishop of Vitoria, Mgr Federico Peralta, to ask the government to keep police away from the New Cathedral where the funeral Mass is to take place. Some of the priests told *The Times* they had serious fears of more violence if police appeared.

In addition to the dead, a workman and two students, there are perhaps 100 injured, of whom a half received gunshot wounds from the police in what is being referred to as the Ash Wednesday Massacre.

Clergymen showed to foreign journalists a bag weighing several pounds full of shells and spent bullets which they said were from shooting inside the church. They said they also collected 20 smoke bombs thrown inside the church. The remains of tear gas grenades and bird shot balls, like ball bearings, were also collected inside the church.

Priests who were in the church when the police broke up a workers' assembly there yesterday said the police first smashed the glass doors of the church and threw tear gas and smoke bombs inside. Then they entered, firing riot-control devices as well as bullets inside the church.

Frightened people at the assembly, blinded by the smoke and gas and deafened by the noise, escaped any way they could, some by jumping through window panes.

The provincial assembly issued a statement expressing deep regret over the fierceness of the police action in the labour disorders. The Vitoria municipal council issued an even stronger statement, expressing "profound indignation over the fatal shootings. The local newspaper *Norte Express* published a front page leading article headed: "This is not the way". A banner headline read: "Vitoria in mourning".

This afternoon a police force of 100 men, some of whom were in the Church of Belén, in search of leaders of the general strike which has virtually shut down this Basque city. An unknown number of suspected labour leaders have been arrested, but no serious injuries or deaths were reported in the skirmishes today.

Underground labour organizations called for a general strike yesterday in sympathy with metal workers, who have been on strike here since January 9.

Leading article, page 15

Former leader of Copcon freed from Army jail

From Our Correspondent

Lisbon, March 4

Major Orelto Saraiwa de Carvalho, the former general who at one time commanded Copcon, Portugal's security force, has been released from jail. He was arrested in connection with the attempted coup of November 25 last year and has spent the past six weeks in jail. He is still under house arrest, however.

Major Carvalho was one of the main strategists of the military coup of April 25, 1974, which toppled the Salazar regime, and became head of Copcon in July, 1974. It was dissolved after the attempted coup. The major's human appeal and strong personality made him a popular hero, and his public statements made him a controversial figure in the Armed Forces Movement.

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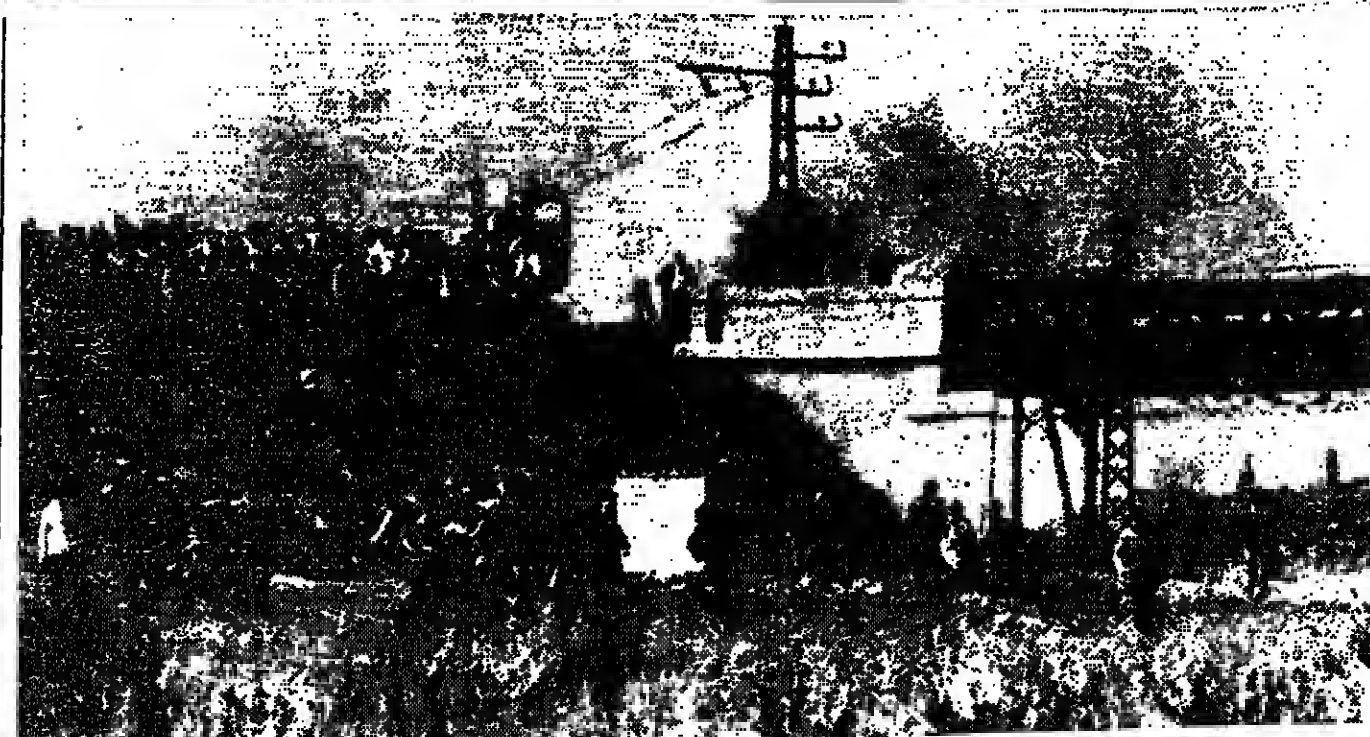
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Protesting winegrowers running from the bridge at Montredon before the gun battle with riot police.

Roads and railway lines cut in winegrowers' protest

Continued from page 1

By this afternoon a dozen or so road blocks were put up in the region. Two further disruptions of all rail traffic occurred on the lines between Nîmes and Montpellier and between Sète, the principal port for the unloading of wines from Italy, and Agde, a boil-down resort.

Narbonne, the centre of the winegrowers' movement, was

turned at the orders of the growers into a "dead city" with no shops open.

Today's violence has its origins in the village of the premises of M. Pierre Ramel, a leading wine merchant at Meximieux, near Lyons, early on Monday. No less than 80 vats were opened with pickaxes by a "commando" of some 100 winegrowers and the contents spilled. More than 30 wine tankers were damaged.

The growers believe that M. Ramel continues to import the cheaper Italian wines, though he has said since that French wines were destroyed in the attack.

It was when the public prosecutor, who had opened proceedings "against X," yesterday interrogated two winegrowers from Narbonne and three coach drivers from the Carcassonne area, that the winegrowers' leaders unleashed fresh violence.

They took a senior police officer hostage, threatening not to free him until the five were released. The officer was freed after two politicians, who sided publicly with the winegrowers, had acted as intermediaries. Today the two winegrowers were charged in connection with the attack on the wine firm and committed to prison in Lyons.

Mr Peart in sight of beef success

From David Cross

Brussels, March 4

Mr Peart, the British Minister of Agriculture, was tonight within sight of securing the continuation of the special beef marketing scheme he has been seeking as part of this year's EEC farm price review.

But that would be at the expense of conceding higher prices for dairy products like butter, milk and cheese in deference to the wishes mainly of the French and Irish Governments.

As ministers of agriculture of the Nine today steered their way through a final eight bargaining session, Mr Jean Hamilius, the Luxembourg representative and acting chairman of the Council of Ministers, tabled a first tentative proposal for strong pressure from the French and Irish to accept a compromise package.

Irish beef, suggested a 4.5 per cent increase for milk in the spring and a further 1 per cent in the autumn. That was strongly opposed by the British on the ground that it was likely to stimulate more butter and skimmed milk surpluses.

Throughout the discussions the British have supported the European Community's view that the milk price should rise by only 2 per cent in the spring and a further 4.5 per cent in the autumn.

But in spite of their objections, British officials were conceding privately that the French and Irish view would almost certainly win the day.

Mr Peart has in any case staked his reputation on the retention of the so-called variable beef premium scheme, which he secured a year ago as part of the Government's renegotiation of Britain's EEC membership terms.

In his draft compromise, Mr Hamilius suggested the continuation of the scheme with some major modifications.

Gas tanker lorry explodes

Toulouse, March 4.—A gas tanker lorry overturned and blew up near here today, killing one person and injuring six others.—Agence France-Presse.

Inquiry into crimes against women

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, March 4

An international tribunal on crimes against women began a five-day meeting in Brussels today to discuss such problems as wife-beating, pornography, abortion, rape and alleged medical abuses against women by male doctors.

After a brief opening ceremony, at which a message of support from Simone de Beauvoir, the French author and espouser of feminist causes, was read, male journalists and photographers were asked to leave the conference hall.

"We want to speak with and for women about the crimes committed against them," explained Mrs Lily Boeykens, a Belgian member of the tribunal's coordinating committee.

"Some of the issues are too delicate to be aired in front of men." The exclusion of male reporters was also intended as a protest against the paucity of job opportunities for women in journalism.

Some cherished male preconceptions about the role of women in society are rudely challenged by the results of an opinion survey held throughout the EEC and released here by the European Commission. The purpose of the survey, which was carried out in May, 1975, was to compare the social attitudes of men and women.

One of the main questions examined is: should women have jobs outside the home? Sixty per cent of all women, whether married or single, said they were in favour of paid employment. By contrast, only

35 per cent of the men polled wanted their wives to work.

Some 80 per cent of wives with jobs said they were working because they wanted to (irrespective of financial need), whereas only 63 per cent of their husbands believed this to be the case. Some 56 per cent of non-working wives said they would prefer to have jobs, a preference acknowledged by only 45 per cent of their husbands.

The survey also appears to show, however, an increasing awareness among men of social discrimination against women. Fifty-nine per cent of men polled between the ages of 25 and 54 thought that women were paid less, 55 per cent that their promotion prospects were inferior, 47 per cent that they had fewer job opportunities and 41 per cent that they had less job security.

Among the social reforms most frequently cited by both men and women for improving the position of women were: flexible working hours; day care centres for children; and the granting to women who preferred to stay at home of a fixed, adequate wage for their household labours.

The survey suggests that attitudes to women are remarkably uniform throughout the Nine, but the urgency of social reform seems to be felt most keenly in the Latin countries.

The results of the survey are to be discussed in Brussels on March 12 and 13 at a colloquium "Women in the European Community" organized by the European Commission.

Irish plea for equal pay delay rejected

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, March 4

The European Commission today refused a request from the Irish Government for temporary and partial exemption from EEC legislation on equal pay for men and women. It also served notice that it could not accept any commitment to undertake costs incurred by member states in meeting treaty obligations.

The Commission promised, however, to consider sympathetically any Irish suggestions as to how the Community's social regional and agricultural funds could be used to help those industrial sectors where implementation of the equal pay legislation is causing Dublin most concern.

Commission sources also indicated that the Irish land's economic difficulties and other possibilities were open, including deferment of tariff cuts.

Compromise suggested on EEC lorry regulations

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, March 4

New proposals aimed at the harmonization of working conditions in the EEC's road haulage industry, which were announced in Brussels today by the European Commission, offer an important let-out clause to Britain and other member states that have pleaded inability to meet their treaty obligations in this domain.

On joining the EEC, Britain accepted a commitment to introduce EEC regulations governing the hours worked by lorry drivers from January 1 this year. Those would have reduced maximum permitted driving hours from 10 to eight a day, a move opposed strongly by the Transport and General Workers' Union as a danger to road safety.

In the event, Britain was granted a six-month stay of execution by the European Commission, which in the meantime

Dr Sakharov 'close' to Italians

From Peter Nichols

Rome, March 4

Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet scientist, today gave an accolade to the Italian Communist Party by stating in an interview that the views of its present leadership were "very close" to his own.

The interview published in the Turin newspaper *La Stampa* coincided with discussion in Rome today at the Socialist national congress of the position of the Russian dissidents.

Signor Nenni, the veteran Socialist leader, added to the prepared text of his speech a "deferential salute" to such figures as Dr Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the writer, whose courageous conduct was only seemingly an isolated phenomenon, he said.

In the middle of his remarks on the Italian Communists, Dr Nenni said that an element of outstanding interest was the new contribution which the Italian, French and Spanish communists were trying to make towards a democratic and national way to socialism.

It could be said that the connexion which the Western Communists were trying to establish between communism and democracy was something which came from afar: it came particularly from the courage and opposition of Dr Sakharov, Mr Solzhenitsyn.

Dr Sakharov commenting on the speech Signor Enrico Berlinguer had made in Moscow on Friday, began by saying that it contained many of the ideas and formulae to be found in those by other foreign delegates to the Soviet party's congress.

"But the substance of the speech is different, above all, instead of being looked at separately, it is compared with the speeches of Mr Brezhnev (the Soviet party leader) himself and the other foreign delegates almost all of whom lined up with the Soviet Union."

The first point of difference was the assertion that the working class could and should carry out its historic function in a pluralistic and democratic system. Signor Berlinguer was indirectly criticizing the type of socialism, of socialist society which exists in our country."

The social and political programme of the Italian Communist Party was very different from that of Mr Brezhnev. "And in this difference I see a criticism of the Soviet system and support, if indirect, for the views of those who are defined here as dissidents and who for years have maintained that our society, built over 60 years on terror, is neither pluralistic nor democratic."

On the French Communist Party, which has recently come closer to the Italian outlook, Dr Sakharov said the change "was too sudden and recent for it to be considered definitive or permanent. It is compared with the speeches of Mr Brezhnev (the Soviet party leader) himself and the other foreign delegates almost all of whom lined up with the Soviet Union."

The organizers have agreed to make an out of court settlement to Dr Wurmbrand of about £850.

OVERSEAS

Rhodesia tightens fuel rationing while public remains calm

From Nicholas Ashford

Salisbury, March 4

Rhodesians were today assessing the likely effects of the closure of the Mozambique border by President Machel. The general feeling was that although the loss of the rail link to Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques) and Beira would make life more difficult, the situation is by no means desperate.

The sort of difficulties to be expected became apparent this evening when the Government announced that as a result of the border closure fuel rations were to be cut by 20 per cent immediately. A fairly strict form of rationing is already in force.

Today's statement by Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, that boycotts and the closing of borders did not provide any solutions to political disputes has been received with quiet satisfaction. There had been some concern that Mr Vorster, who has been working hard to achieve a settlement, might be tempted to make a tactical withdrawal.

More than 800 MRCA are scheduled to be built—322 for the West German Air Force, more than 100 for the Italians and about 380 for the RAF. The West Germans and Italians are expected to be the main buyers of the new version, but the British total includes 165 air defence variants (ADV).

The additional development costs for this variant would be borne by Britain alone. Doubts about the cost-effectiveness of the ADV have been growing in Britain, fed by American sales pressure to buy an American fighter like the F15 instead.

The Germans are understood to have told Mr Mason, the Defence Secretary, that cancellation of the ADV would add to the cost of the strike/reconnaissance version as well, and this could force the West German Air Force to abandon the whole project.

It said in a communiqué here that it was "ready at a moment's notice" to hold talks with the MPLA on a basis of equality, provided the foreign forces were withdrawn.

The FNLA promised that it would in no way involve Zaire in any action against "the puppet power in Luanda." The FNLA was formerly backed by Zaire.

It said it should be made clear that any attack on "the MPLA and its masters" need not be blamed on Zaire.—Agence France-Presse.

Cuba is believed to have 11,000 troops in Angola fighting on the side of the Popular Movement (MPLA) Government, and other African nations have voiced fears that these forces might be used elsewhere in Africa once they have secured final victory.

"We cannot accept their [the Cuban] right to intervene in any crisis in any part of the world," said a spokesman for the United Nations.

People have been angered by what they believe to be a distorted and exaggerated picture being presented to the outside world. A number of foreign journalists have been verbally abused in public.

FNLA offer of ceasefire in Angola

Kinsasa, March 4.—The Angolan National Front (FNLA) today offered the now-dominant Popular Movement (MPLA) a ceasefire in exchange for withdrawal of "Russian-Cuban invasion forces" from Angola.

It said in a communiqué here that it was "ready at a moment's notice" to hold talks with the MPLA on a basis of equality, provided the foreign forces were withdrawn.

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To think that Rhodesian businessmen have been caught napping.

Many would share Mr Sly's view that President Machel's action will hurt Mozambique more than it will Rhodesia. This may be true, but the same was said about Zambia when it closed its border three years ago—and it remains closed.

Zaire and Malawi will also be affected by the border closure. Zaire has been transshipping substantial supplies of copper from Lubumbashi across the Victoria Falls bridge and thence to Mozambique. This will now cease and it is unclear whether these consignments could be rerouted through South Africa.

Malawi will no longer be able to use the road that passes through northern Mozambique and then on to Rhodesia and South Africa. Although this was not a main trade route its closure will cause inconvenience.

More serious for both Malawi and Rhodesia will be the suspension of flights from Salisbury to Blantyre which overflew Mozambique territory. Passengers will now have to make a long detour via Johannesburg.

The latest developments appear to have been taken calmly by the Rhodesian public and, apart from initial nervousness when the first reports of President Machel's speech were published, there have been no signs of panic. A front page editorial in the *Rhodesia Herald* today said that "now more than ever is the time for all Rhodesians to keep their cool and to put aside any thoughts of panic action"—a view which is widely shared by the white population.

There can be no doubt that many people support the criticism of the international press made last night by Mr Pieter van der Byl, the Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs. He accused journalists of attempting to sow "alarm, despondency and panic in Rhodesia."

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Tory MPs split on Rhodesia issue

By Our Political Staff

The divisions among Tory MPs on Rhodesia were clearly shown at a meeting of the backbench Committee, in spite of a colleague not to a party.

Mr Richard Luceham, who called for Tory approval, said Smith, the Rhodesian Minister, should improve the situation. But Mr Luceham (Stretford) and Mr Wall (Holtcliffe) were a transitional period up would be sufficient.

Both strongly oppose aid to Mozambique guarantees that will be used against Rhodesia.

But Mr Maurice M. (Farnham) warned 14 leagues that the party not fall into the trap by the Russians, who brand the Conservative being on the record.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Barnes) said the aid to Mozambique was not a good idea. But Sir B. (Barnes) said the aid to Mozambique was not a good idea.

Mr Geoffrey Rippenham, a former Cabinet minister, argued against intervention troops. He suggested it for external defence it provided for Rhodesia.

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SPORT

Football

Welsh David turned out to be really Goliath in disguise

By Geoffrey Green

Football Correspondent

Romance happily is not yet dead. Having gone to Brussels in the aftermath of Wrexham, hoping perhaps that they might make a breakthrough, so often the champions of Belgium, who have been in the European Cup Winners' Cup, one was not disappointed.

Wrexham, in the third division of the Football League, maintained the pride and fighting character that has taken them so far into the quarter-final round of this Continental competition. Battered only by a single goal from Van Rinst as early as the 10th minute, they brushed off the blow as if it were no more than a speck of dust on their red shirt.

Keeping the result to that narrow dimension, the Welsh David has the Belgian Goliath trembling and when the momentum comes for the return leg at the Racecourse Ground in a fortnight's time, it is hard to see how the odds are with the little Welshman. Already they have played nine Continental competitive matches at home over the years and have never left the field clean. This time if they can keep the Belgians out—a 2-0 win would see them into the semi-final.

Anderslecht, a distinguished club butressed with Belgian and Dutch internationals, are apprehensive about their future. On Wednesday night they clearly possessed the better players, but they were not the better side. Technical skill, determination and stamina—the assets of Wrexham—finally counterbalanced superior skill.

Virtual unknown to most, the towering centre half, David. Sinton, Griffiths—the busy midfield organiser—and the quick, well-educated rhythm of the opposition with quick racking and reduced even the Dutch World Cup mercenaries like Sinton and Hean to the level of mere labourers, although Reesemink now then did reveal some class.

Although the 39,000 crowd showed their collective disappointment at the end with a volume of derisive whistles, many Belgians

later in the quiet of the night were more than generous in their praise of the Wrexham effort. As one Flemish newspaper columnist remarked: "Tell me any other third division side in any league in the world who would have put up such a show against so-called class opposition?" I was stumped for an answer. The future is on a knife's edge, but Wrexham are in the driving seat.

By all accounts it was a match of highly controversial decisions by the East German World Cup final referee of 1970, Rudi Glick. It is not the habit or style of West Ham to complain in such matters, but it seems that on occasion there were certain rulings by Mr Glick that were too much to swallow—not only a couple of highly questionable penalty kicks for the Dutchmen, but a Victorian parental insistence that some of the English players should pull up their stockings. It takes all sorts to make a world and there is no absolute.

In passing, I learnt in Brussels that the Belgian national side are to visit China in June for a three-match tour of 15 days. Although China are not members of FIFA, the Belgian government have asked their FA to accept the invitation on diplomatic grounds. A foot will be put in the door.

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS' CUP: Quarter-final round (first leg) played on Tuesday: Celtic 1, Anderlecht 0; Liverpool 2, Bayern Munich 0; Real Madrid 2, Dinamo Kiev 0. Second leg: Celtic 0, Anderlecht 1; Liverpool 1, Bayern Munich 1; Real Madrid 1, Dinamo Kiev 1.

Hughes is included in Sunderland party

Billy Hughes, a Scottish international, who has not played since breaking a leg against Charlton Athletic last November, last Friday became a member of the Sunderland party for their FA Cup quarter-final match against Crystal Palace at Roker Park.

The manager, Bob Stokoe, said yesterday: "I don't want to commit myself now but he is fit. I would not expect him to play, but he will only come when playing matches."

Stokoe has not watched Palace in preparation for the game. He said: "This is not because of my lack of respect for them, but I have not been able to find the time."

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Palace still hope to sign Marsh

Crystal Palace have still not given up hope of signing Rodney Marsh, the former Manchester City forward who is set to play for the American side Tampa Bay Rowdies.

Marsh went on to sign for the American club, but he has been told that a new move involving London was about before he left London Airport for a house in Tampa Bay.

The original transfer deal proposed by the third division club and turned down by the League involved Marsh signing for Tampa Bay Rowdies and then being signed on loan by Palace for the remainder of this season.

Now it is understood, Palace are considering submitting a club contract to the League in the hope that Marsh will be permitted to play for them on loan next season.

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Rodney Marsh: a test contract

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Racing

Tiepolino deserves another look in a foggy Cheltenham picture

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

With any luck the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle picture will look clearer on the day than it does now. At Lingfield Park yesterday I was assured by David Morley that we will see Valmory at Haydock Park tomorrow and probably Havemus and Tiepolino, two of the best horses in the country.

Mr Morley confirmed that Valmory, who gave Soldier Rose 10lb and a beating at Newbury three weeks ago, will be in the driving seat in the Triumph Hurdle at Haydock tomorrow.

Morley also declared Havemus for the race at the four-day festival stage, but he is inclined to run him instead at Huntingdon on Tuesday if the ground is all right to prove that his decline at Newbury last month was misleading.

Morley says he is worried about the prospect of firm ground at Cheltenham for both his talented four-year-olds.

John Gifford told me that Tiepolino, the one time favourite for the Triumph Hurdle, may have another run before Cheltenham at Windsor next Monday. It depends on the strength of this opposition and the state of the ground.

He is happy about his own horse. It will be interesting to get a glimpse of Tiepolino in view of his defeat at Huntingdon last month. There were, as I wrote at the time, two very good horses in the race. Tiepolino was the better of the two. At the time I was inclined to suspect the last reason and now I am sure.

Grand Canyon has confirmed his excellence in the meantime by winning again at Doncaster. He was again yesterday. Gifford told me that Tiepolino's blood count was all wrong when he returned home. But he added that he was fine now. Knowing that Morley is sure that Tiepolino is better than Valmory, I am sure that Tiepolino has already beaten Havemus once in this country.

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IT TOOK US 10 YEARS TO MAKE AN OVERNIGHT SUCCESS OF SILK CUT.

You're probably aware of Silk Cut's growing popularity.

Perhaps you've noticed the way people who wouldn't dream of smoking a mild cigarette eighteen months ago are now happily smoking ours.

Or how pubs that once refused to give us shelf space now willingly do.

What you may not have noticed is that during the first 10 years of Silk Cut's life we made a number of small improvements to our cigarette.

Each aimed at increasing its mild effects, without any loss of flavour.

We started with our tobacco.

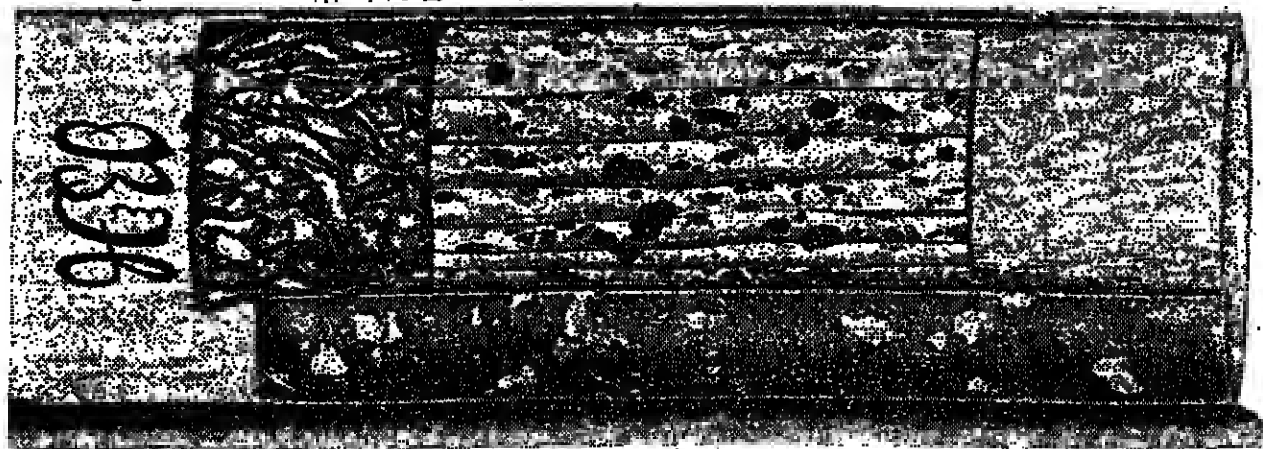
Tobacco blending to combine the flavour of the upper leaves with

the mildness of the lower ones. 1964-1972.

In the year Silk Cut made its debut, 1964, our tobacco blend was one of the few around that was both mild and satisfying.

We had an idea, though, that with a little hard work it ought to be possible to make our cigarette even milder.

So we set about the task of sorting through the many different types of tobacco plants.



Charcoal filter. Introduced 1964.

And we experimented with blends made up with leaves taken from the tops and bottoms of plants.

(In tobacco plants, the lower leaves, which are

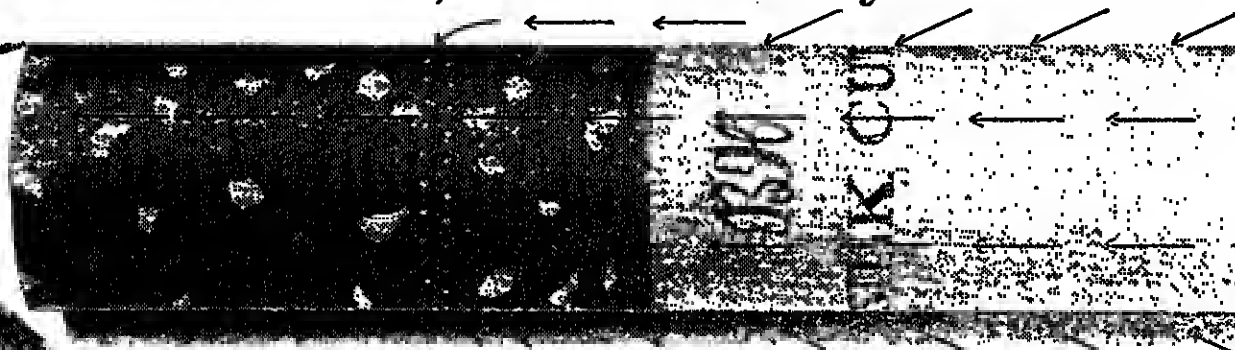
shaded from the sun, produce a milder smoke than the exposed upper ones.)

From the beginning we looked at the filter.

In ordinary cigarettes, filters are made of acetate and paper.

But the Silk Cut filter is a special charcoal filter that produces a smoother smoke than the conventional type.

Again, we wanted to find a way to make the smoke milder still. In fact, we found two ways.



Air ventilation. Introduced 1970.

The first was those small holes you see on the picture above.

They are Silk Cut's ventilation system.

When you draw, they allow air to be drawn into the filter to mix with the smoke that has travelled the length of the cigarette.

The second was the higher-porosity cigarette paper we began using last year.

The result of all these innovations was a cigarette



We've improved our range over the years too.

that was a touch milder than previously, and our smokers thought every bit as satisfying too.

Of course, while we were improving our cigarette, we also improved our range.

(There's now a version of the mild cigarette to suit every smoker's pocket.)

And naturally, we'll go on improving both range and cigarette in any way we can.

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Silk Cut. The mild cigarette.

LOW TAR. As defined by H.M. Government.

EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

India: Mrs Gandhi may find she has no choice but to stay on the tiger's back

When 600 million Indians lost their basic rights and freedom seven months ago, the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, attempted to placate the nation and the world with the promise that the country would revert to its former democratic traditions as soon as the threat of political instability disappeared.

At the time a cynical Indian journalist shook his head and remarked: "She can never go back now. She's on a Bengal tiger's back."

That prediction has certainly held true. From all accounts Mrs Gandhi has stripped India of its democratic traditions without much resistance. Apart from a few weak protests at the onset of emergency rule there has been no substantial move to oppose the new authoritarian regime. The opposition and underground resistance movements have proved ineffective.

In many respects a large number of Indians have welcomed the demise of democracy and the onset of firm rule. Reminiscent of the mood in Pakistan in 1953 when the late Field Marshal Ayub Khan stepped in to put an end to political instability and corruption in his country, Indians are applauding Mrs Gandhi as she uses her draconian powers to root out tax evaders, blackmarketeers and food hoarders.

But some of the more deep-thinking Indians remember that

Field Marshal Ayub Khan also promised to restore democracy to Pakistan shortly after the coup, but went on to rule the country with an iron fist for 12 years.

It could perhaps be said that Mrs Gandhi has taken three major risks in her political career. The first was her decision to march the Indian army across the border to liberate Bangladesh in 1971. It paid off and Mrs Gandhi's popularity rating reached a zenith.

The second was her decision last July to tear down everything her father stood for and turn a country which once claimed to be the world's largest democracy into the world's second largest dictatorship. And for the time being it would appear as though she has won.

But she perhaps took the greatest gamble of her career earlier this month when she overthrew one of the two remaining Opposition-ruled state governments, placing the southern province of Tamil Nadu under emergency rule of the central government in Delhi.

It was indeed a risk because the move has undoubtedly rekindled the fire of regional nationalism among 40 million Tamils, promoting fears that Tamil Nadu, while perhaps not

in Mrs Gandhi's life time, might ultimately turn into India's Bangladesh.

For the uninitiated the southern Tamils are different, both linguistically and ethnically, from the Hindi-speaking north as the French are from the Poles.

During the past two decades attempts by northern regional chauvinists to impose Hindi on Tamil Nadu have triggered off violent language riots in Madras, increasing suspicions among Tamil nationalist extremists that the north is attempting to impose its hegemony over the south.

In the political arena, the major party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (Dravidian Progressive Federation) which was arbitrarily dismissed from office this month was founded nearly three decades ago with the twin objective of promoting Tamil nationalism and countering Brahmin domination. (Mrs Gandhi is a Kashmiri Brahmin of Aryan origin.)

Until 1967 the Tamils had been ruled locally in their province by the Congress Party which in the eyes of southern chauvinists, has its base and interests in the north. With these political and cultural differences in mind it is not surprising that a strong undercurrent of demands for secession swept through the

state in the fifties and sixties, manifesting themselves strongly when Indian troops were tied down in the Indo-China war of 1962.

And then in 1967, through the process of democracy and fair elections, DMK was swept into power in Madras on the plank of Tamil nationalism, ousting the Mrs Gandhi's local Congress Party with its intrinsic base in northern India. The DMK also captured an influential block of seats among the opposition benches in the central federal parliament in the same year, giving the Tamils an experience of nine years of participation in the central affairs of a cohesive India.

In the subsequent years, before Mrs Gandhi upset these checks and balances in India's federal system seven months ago, outright talk of secession in Tamil Nadu receded as the lure of power and a real sense of participation in Delhi was consolidated by a democratic process.

Moreover, even after tasting the attractions of power the Tamils still continued to harbour an inherent urge for more autonomy.

The Tamils' aversion to a strong central government was more than illustrated in the early seventies when India was supporting East Pakistan's demands for more autonomy. Taking advantage of New

Delhi policy of championing the East Bengalis against the central government of Pakistan, the then minister of Tamil Nadu, Mathurvel Karunanidhi, began to step up the DMK's demands for a larger measure of regional autonomy for the state.

At the same time a fringe group of Tamil extremists raised the banner of outright secession but with the DMK firmly in office in its own state and with an influential representation in the central parliament, Mr Karunanidhi was able to divert the focus of Tamil nationalism away from a radical course.

With these delicate checks and balances in mind why did Mrs Gandhi take the drastic step of overthrowing Mr Karunanidhi's popular government and arresting hundreds of Tamil leaders? In short-term interests it would appear as though Mrs Gandhi believed that the dissident DMK would have been swept back into power in Tamil Nadu in regional state elections, reflecting unpopular feelings against the rule of the Congress Party.

Whatever the motivation, in a long-term perspective, Mrs Gandhi's gamble will undoubtedly strengthen the hand of hardcore extremists and against New Delhi.

Mrs Gandhi's administration has attempted to justify the crackdown on the ground that DMK had refused to impose Press censorship or other emergency regulations in the state. Among other charges the central government claims that the DMK had attempted to encourage secessionism. When this correspondent spoke to leading members of the ruling Tamil Party in Madras in July in the early phase of the emergency last year they made no bones about the fact that Tamil Nadu wanted more autonomy, which they hotly denied charges that they are moving towards secession.

In any event the repercussions of Mrs Gandhi's actions in Tamil Nadu do not augur optimism for the future of regional harmony between India's 22 diverse states.

This does not suggest that Tamil Nadu is heading towards an immediate and violent confrontation with New Delhi. Unlike Bangladesh there are no large neighbours to support extreme Tamil secessionists.

But in ousting the DMK, the front of moderate Tamil nationalism, Mrs Gandhi has perhaps pushed a button which will touch off an historic era of militant regional chauvinism in India.

Peter Hazelhurst

Can Turkey patch up the breach with US?

The austere welcome ceremonies for sombre delegations of eastern European dignitaries are now familiar spectacles at Ankara's international airport. The comings and goings across the Black Sea and the Balkans are part of what Turks like to call their *Ostpolitik*—like the diplomatic device which has come increasingly into play since Turkey's "isolation" over Cyprus.

So frequent have the state visits, ministerial missions and trade trips become since the rift opened in relations with the United States and other of Turkey's western friends that filtration could be suspected. A notion not to be taken lightly, given the extreme strategic importance of Turkey on the doorstep of the Soviet Union and as a powerful flank in the Nato defence chain.

Filtration or not, this policy of fostering relations with traditional enemies, against whom Turkey has always stood with outspoken firmness, is evidence of the diplomatic blind she finds herself in at present. Robbed of the fruits of friendship and support from the United States through Congress's arms and aid embargo following the Cyprus invasion, the Turks feel deeply hurt at what they consider not only unfair punishment but outright hostility on the part of an erstwhile friend.

"When the postwar honeymoon with the United States began, we Turks spared nothing for our relations with the Americans," a newspaper editor who remembers the period said. "When the Missouri called into Istanbul, I can remember how the city was cleaned up for the arrival of our new friends. Restaurants and products suddenly started to adopt the name Missouri. Russian salad was renamed American salad on menus. A few days ago, the anniversary of our entry into Nato came around—which from our point of view was the result of that friendship—and it passed unnoticed."

Given the disillusionment felt by most Turks at the US Congress's treatment, it is perhaps surprising that a policy of patience has prevailed. The American bases among the 20 odd installations in the American Nato complex in Turkey remain technically inactive since Turkey's retaliatory suspension of her military cooperation with the US after the arms embargo. But apart from a few bombing incidents which have only blown open a few windows at American establishments there is no sign that anyone wants to whip up an anti-American campaign.

Indeed, there is a measure of confidence (or more likely hope) among many Turkish officials that Turkey's relations with the Americans will be patched up soon. Mr Iskan Sabri Caglayan, the Turkish Foreign Minister, is due to go to Washington within a month, presumably to put the finishing touches to an agreement. However, it is a visit that has already been delayed once because a solution to the main issues proved elusive.

As the Turks see it, any settlement with the US, which would put Turkey's relations in order with her other Western friends as well, should take the form of package indemnity payment for the American bases. It should the Turks maintain, provide safeguards for future uninterrupted arms supplies. However, this would in part at least presuppose Turkish concessions on the Cyprus question, which is at the heart of congressional hostility towards Ankara.

"Where Cyprus is concerned, the Greeks have their eyes on the American Congress," a senior foreign ministry official explained. "But in our view Cyprus is one question, and our agreements with the Americans on arms and bases another. Legally, after all, America has nothing to do with the Cyprus question. Nor does the US Con-

gress. It is a matter of communities and powers—and part of the cause of the problems in the world they do not want of the invasion of the have subsided. More hope of recent events looks as though he make their post before the Caglayan, Washington, but a little basic change Cyprus policy.

Further, the Tu that while accommodating Government is m for times—thus pr strain in the relations and. Similarly, it is b Greece has been forced in this p EEC decision to actions for her f ship of the Com

"Greece is a s with grandiose foreign ministry. 'Why has she de tarize the islands, n case against ena if she were seriou the invasion of the Karamanli Govern claims it fears Tur is also all this talk is the way people."

Put simply, the is that the sup enjoys inside the Congress and in the conflict with Turk portunate to the re the situation. Am make in the west. It is constantly p conversations with their commitments outweigh the benefit from it.

"After all, allia insurance comp government offici: "But in the case of we reap the ben American bases their very natu vulnerable because Britain, we share a the Soviets on on of the Soviet o the. And if enough, we now f American Congress investment in th company not to be pouch us."

The one thing mon in all discu is Turkey's pres dilemma is that like to put the behind them as so For all the talk o no serious Turk em of plugging polita "But the Soviet, the Fact allies. This frequently put, i: Turkey's two new are Russia and Ge

Likewise it is fir that Turkey sees Turkey in her m mitted to the Na most Turks believe respect their inter served by the pre the strong traditio partly, economically, ally, with the Tur after all, it is, détente.

However, the r Americans has in think about her world, since it has extent to which s "If nothing else, with the American to focus attention. "Why has she de tarize the islands, n case against ena if she were seriou the invasion of the Karamanli Govern claims it fears Tur is also all this talk is the way people."

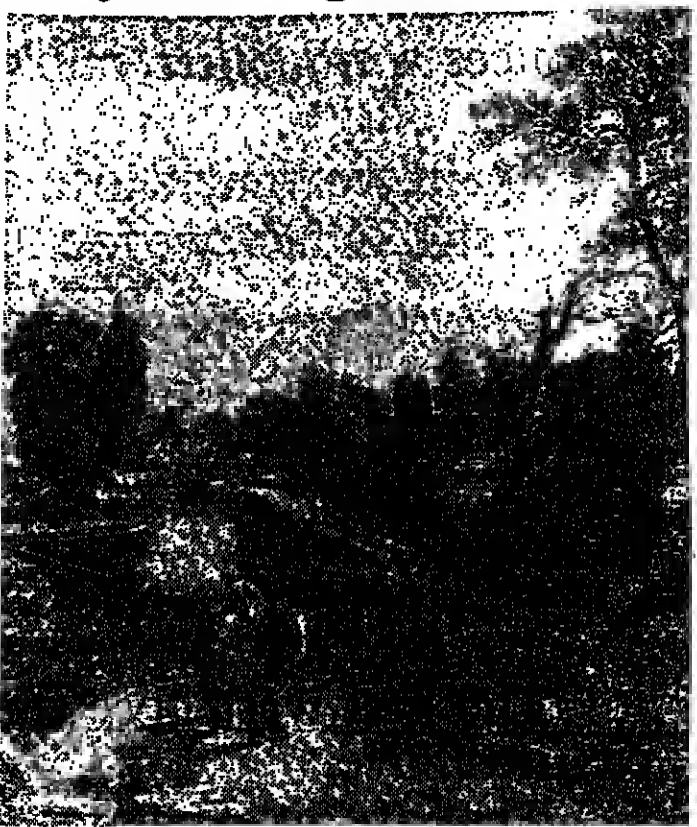
Gently, gently through Constable country

I have been to see the Constables (turn right at the bricks) and also the Millers (Sunday is the last day for these, which offer the additional advantage that once you are inside the Hayward Gallery you can't see the outside of the horrible thing, though the inside, God knows, is bad enough). The two exhibitions are extraordinarily complementary, as indeed were the artists' lives, for from the birth of Constable to the death of Miller was just a century, and Miller's first work was being done at almost exactly the same moment as Constable's last. But you can go a lot further than that; in fact if you see the two shows within a few days, as I did, you can hardly help doing so. Both were poets of their countryside, both were absorbed by, and in, the processes of nature, particularly the revolution of the seasons. But complementary as they are, not similar, and the chief difference is temperamental, if not psychological; many, perhaps most, of Constable's landscapes are devoid of people, and of those which are not I cannot recall, and in almost all of the catalogue, a single one in the whole vast exhibition in which the human figure dominates the picture. With Miller, the exact opposite is true; only a handful are of nature without man, and in almost all of the rest humanity rules, and in many cases physically fills, the work.

It is, I suppose, something to do with that reverent word "peasant". Miller painted peasants, and there is nothing absurd in thinking of the descendants of his subjects as peasants today, even if they are driving combine-harvesters. But England, though she had a Peas-

sants' Revolt, has never really had peasants at all; the language has even been driven to invent words like "smallholder" in order to avoid such a classification, and although the Industrial Revolution and the enclosures were roughly coterminous with Constable's life (he was born the year *The Wealth of Nations* was published), the 1851 census, 14 years after his death, showed that two-thirds of English farms were still of less than 100 acres; yet it is not much more absurd to think of the figures in "The Hay Wain" as peasants than to think of the figures in Jack Cade's followers nearly four centuries earlier.

And yet it is Constable who provides the more intensely human experience. Nor is this merely a question of the contrast between his receptiveness and Miller's didacticism (both largely unconscious) or for that matter the difference between East Anglia and the Auvergne. I think the truth is that Constable is more English than Miller is French. If we are asked to name a typical pre-romantic French artist, or even a French painter without the "typical", I am sure that most of us will go without hesitation to the eighteenth century (is this true, I wonder, the French themselves today?), whereas a similar request for a pre-modern English painter will in this country produce an overwhelming majority replying Constable, for all that Turner was the greater artist. The English spirit at its finest suffuses Constable's work; I quite astonished myself with the intensity of the feeling of rootedness I had by the time I left the Tate, and I think I rarely feel any such thing while



A detail from Constable's "Flatford Mill", painted in 1817.

looking out of the train window at the kind of scene he painted, or even while actually staying in the middle of it and walking past the fields. (I suppose all have done in that sentence to define genius; what else is it but making universal the particular?) Miller is deeply affecting; but the Tate's walls glow, The Frochman's "New-

born calf" is neither more nor less sentimental than the Englishman's "Flatford Mill", but I shall remember the latter when I have long forgotten the former, though I lingered in front of both.

But then, I did a lot of lingering in both galleries (and have been doing a good deal of poring since, both catalogues and my own dear old England; and when I cease to love her, may I as Wordsworth says, "never more hear her green leaves rustle, and her torrents roar"). Constable ceased to love England only when he died, and the last painting in this exhibition, of Arundel Mill (with the Castle in the background) which must

be long outstanding in their comprehensiveness, clarity, lavishness of illustration—though it is a pity that the airbrushed colour has no colour plates—and informative text). The Constables are very well hung indeed (the hangings is so often the weakness, sometimes disastrously so, of exhibitions in this country); not only the number of paintings but the quality of the entire collection—and considering how big it is, with more than 350 items, I can see even less excuse than I could before for those exhibi-

tions at which you are just as likely to find No 99 followed by No 14 as by No 100—but several of the greatest pictures in it—"The Leaping Horse", for instance—are shown immediately opposite the full-size oil studies for them, which provides an almost unique opportunity to see an artist's mind at work. And what a marvellously attractive mind it was! It had none of the torments of Turner, none of the social ambiguity of Gainsborough, none of the disturbing passion of Blake. I have heard so much of the "biggest art" Constable wrote, "that I am quite sick", and his business was with those walks of art in which the English have always felt most at home. Indeed, he made his position quite clear: "I was born to paint a happier land, my own dear old England; and when I cease to love her, may I as Wordsworth says, 'never more hear her green leaves rustle, and her torrents roar'."

Constable ceased to love England only when he died, and the last painting in this exhibition, of Arundel Mill (with the Castle in the background) which must

also have been one of the very last he executed, is as full of his feelings for the flesh and bones of his native land as anything he ever did.

Beside the richness of Constable, Miller is *petit-maitre*, which shows how unfair to him it is to see his exhibition back-to-back with Constable's. Without such a comparison he stands very high indeed. One of the tests of a great artist is provided by seeing the originals of his much-reproduced work, and the more it is reproduced the more searching the test; I remember, some years ago, coming round a corner at an exhibition and letting out an involuntary yell of astonishment and rapture at the sight of Van Gogh's "Sunflowers" as he had painted them. Miller passes this test with consummate ease: "The Angelus", "The Summer", "The Glebe", "Summer"—all these instantly burst through the layers of false expectation reproductions have given us, and speak directly to us in the grave, resonant tones of the artist.

But Constable does not speak directly to us, in that sense, at all. He takes us gently by the hand and leads us before the scenes he loved, and loved to paint, and leaves us there to wait what he saw. And, because of his mastery of water, he was not a realist of course; but as we go round his exhibition the walls of the Tate shimmer and dissolve, and we look through them to the land beyond. "Why, this is not drawing but inspiration," cried Blake, set before some of Constable's pictures, and the quiet certainty of Constable's reply rings down the years: "I meant it for drawing."

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Time we all turned our backs on 'interface'

Continuing our occasional series on new words and new meanings.

When pagans mocked Christians for the solitaries and barbarians in the Scriptures, Augustine had a quenchingly appropriate reply: "A man who is asking God to forgive his sins does not much care whether the third syllable of *ignoscere* is pronounced long or short. What is correctness of speech except the observance of the usage of others, confirmed by the authority of speakers of old."

Not all conversations are as awesome as the interface between sinner and God

envisaged by Augustine. On less important occasions, for example in providing the solution of the third syllable of *ignoscere* makes all the difference between a good hexameter and a barbarous tumble, spondee over dactyl. Correctness of speech matters because as absence of mudslide communication. God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, can get the message through the miasma of incorrect and inadequate words. The rest of us are usually prone to misunderstand each other anyway, without muddling matters further by misusing the common currency of words.

A suppurating source of muddle is the misuse of new words, for which there is no established usage confirmed by the authority of speakers of old. *Interface* is a fine example of a popularized technicality that has been widely and loosely adopted as an imposing metaphor in the past few years without anybody daring to betray ignorance by asking precisely what is meant by it. The technical jargon from which it has been popularized is those of printing, chemistry, and, especially, computer technology. *Interface* refers to anything that mediates between disparate items: machinery,

people, thought. The equipment that makes the computer's work visible to the user is called an *interface*. Like all smart new popularized technicalities, the word has extended highly boldly and metaphorically. So the knowing talk of the *interface* between man and the computer, between the scientist and society, between disparate disciplines, and even between different people; as in: "Our social services module provides an *interface* for the different specialists concerned with the subject."

Examples have been recorded in the United States of *interface* used as a transitive meaning "to march, to harmonize, to fit together smoothly. Space-suits have to *interface* with equipment in the cabin. Man and machine are *interfaced*. Companies are offered a chance to *interface* with new products. The word *interface* often seems to signify little more than a meeting-place, common frontier, or point of contact. The adjectives used to qualify it do not illumine its meaning. Sometimes it is a broad *interface*; sometimes a virtual *interface*. And Sir Bruce Fraser

in his revision of Sir Ernest Gowers's *The Complete Plain Words* records the interesting use: "I find myself sitting on a number of *interfaces*." This sounds as painful as sitting on the fence with both ears to the ground until the iron enters into your soul. In short, *interface* begins to look like a starchy new metaphor that is being grossly overworked in order to impress. With luck it will follow the usual pattern by soon beginning to irk from surfeit and so becoming a laughing-stock.

Philip Howard

habitat

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The habbit of cocktail chatter on the top floor of the Royal Gaiety Hotel yesterday must have been quite boring to the seven distinguished guests sitting impassively on a table at one end of the room. They were there to show off their blooming good health while their owners competed for the title of Champion Plant Talker of Great Britain.

The competition, organized by a gardening magazine, attracted several hundred entries, and the seven finalists had to demonstrate their sweet-talking techniques before a panel of experts, including our own gardening correspondent, Roy Hay. The judges were unanimous in giving first prize to Frances George, a charming old woman from Stoke-on-Trent who gives her house plants a daily cup of tea, a weekly bath and has regular singalongs with them.

Stoking seems a popular form of encouragement. Muriel Glynn from North Wales said she plants enjoyed most forms of music, from Johnny Mathis to Stravinsky, but they did not appreciate loud pop music.

Doris Harvey from Bristol has a Christmas tree in her office which she saved from certain death. "It was down to four little withered twigs. I said to it: 'It's time you got rid of your fur coat; now let's see your spring outfit.' I talked to it every morning for a fortnight, and now it's blooming."

Hay, who had been cross-examining the finalists on their techniques and asking whether the plants ever talked back, had his own theories:

"If you talk to plants every day you will be observing their

The Times Diary

Green fingers and silver tongues

close, and will see whether they are happy in their lodgings. You cannot expect plants to grow in an unnatural environment without a certain amount of attention. And it's said now that there in every 100 people have a hormone in their sweat which is supposed to be beneficial to plants." Hay, as he is a *Times* man, was sceptical of the merits of actual conversation.

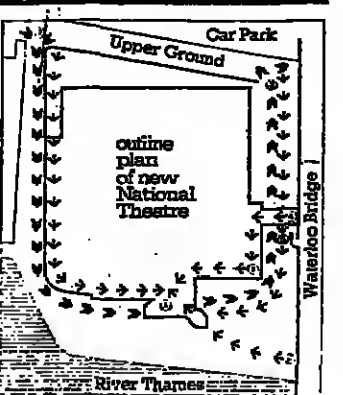
Long-winded

It is some time since I last reported news from the obfuscation front, but that fact does not, I fear, mean that there is less of it about. Three choice examples have recently reached me.

One is from a letter to *Public Service* magazine about a private health scheme: "The only applicants likely to be refused entry are those with multiple pre-existing medical episodes", which means those who have been ill quite often.

Another is from a brochure issued by the Boston Consulting Group: "Financial compensation for successful performance as a consultant is certainly likely to be sufficient to remove it as a constraint upon any reasonable standard of living" which means the pay is quite good.

And my illustration shows the first non-verbal obfuscation I



Obfuscation of the week.

have received. It is being sent out by the National Theatre to show patrons the way into the new building. The fat arrows are for motor vehicles and the thin ones for pedestrians. The answer seems to be to go by bicycle.

Vale of wrath

The wealthy residents of Hampstead's Vale of Health, who include the deputy editor of *The Times*, are extremely annoyed. One of their neighbours, they say, is building a dog house on the street last year. His resourceful neighbours are unlikely to let him do so without protest. Stay tuned.

ginning of this week he began laying a 50-ft long gravel drive from the end of the public road to a garage at the back of his property, to provide access for a car.

"I don't know what they have to be worried about," Herwald said yesterday. "I'm simply creating a better road than there's been before."

Clearly there are passions at work here which those of us who are not Hampstead residents cannot properly comprehend. Herwald even alleged that violence has been offered to his person. Nicholas Metcalf, chairman of the Vale of Health Society, explained the objections of the locals:

"In my view it's a disfigurement of the Heath," he said. "He has no right to have an ancient right of way. We say he has no right at all. We are through legal channels taking the appropriate steps." He would not, however, enlarge on what those steps were.

The GLC are being understandably wary. "We're in the process of buying the land," said a spokeswoman. "We gather that the man who is building the road claims some right of access, in that a key to a gate was given him by the old LCC. It's going to take us some time to find out just what his rights are after we've bought the land."

Meanwhile Herwald hopes to have the drive finished in a few days and will then buy a car to drive up it (his former car was stolen from the street last year). His resourceful neighbours are unlikely to let him do so without protest. Stay tuned.



Sailor

Edward Heath can seldom have been booted as so often. A dirty coaster from Cardiff called ripe blows almost as soon as he had taken the helm of Great Britain 71, the record-breaking all-services entry in the Clipper Race from Sydney to London.

Heath and the expatriate millionaire Jack Hayward joined her up to Tower Pier. Heath wore white socks, navy sweater and driving spectacles for the patriotic who has given generously to the boat's appeal fund—

ported a red, white socking cap.

Heath took the river round the "It's a great open-air life" of the Blackwall R from one of the slipped past within feet, and handbills accompanying pre held their heads. No 3 genoa, stays and mizzen set. Gre was soon heaving. Blackwall Reach at 10 to sea, known to a ment of cherry boat from rogs and dr names like Cherie's.

A pause while the Tower Bridge occasioned moment when the tide sweep the boat be buoy. But as the wind, the wind lagoon filled with "She is a nice b well, responds aic few voices". Heath wards. "But the over the place not cannot tell from t trip bow she w ocean conditions. Ne contemplate sailing Australia. You don me that easily."

The London corre Le Monde seems to understand the section Act. On T referred to the Le Opposition as "Ms Thatcher", which nicely references ago to the Deanc "Mme Roy Mason"

Can Turkey
ch up the
with US?



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ANGER POINT IN SPAIN

Madrid stock exchange yesterday to its lowest this year. That presumably that investors now have confidence in the Spanish economy, and in the success of Joan Carlos's attempt to a peaceful transition from orship to liberal democracy than they had at the t of the strike wave in ry.

tainly Wednesday's events toria were far from ening. Three dead and over andred injured, several isly, by police bullets. A inspector in a serious con- after losing an eye to a ov cocktail. The whole militarily occupied by the and the *guardia civil*. The la spreading to Pamplona Bilbao with calls for a al strike throughout the country on Monday. Pro- students dispersed by police in Madrid, where is also a severe, bread age thanks to a go-slow by y workers.

ACKED IN BARNESLEY

Prime Minister told the e of Commons yesterday e did not approve of action e Barnesley branch of the al Union of Journalists s the local council to refuse mation to four journalists had left the NUJ. Nor will e else with a regard for the lom of the press and the s of individual journalists. NUJ deny that the Barnesley d actually asked the h council to withhold in- tion from the journalists' estion. But, on the union's account, the branch med the controlling Labour p on Barnesley Borough cil, the Yorkshire area of National Union of Mid-ers and Barnesley Trades cil of "the existence of non- journalists in Barnesley". e purpose of passing that mation to such bodies was us. It was an invitation to e refuse cooperation to a group of journalists who decided to leave. The NUJ be Institute of Journalists, ding to the NUJ branch, sin lies not specifically in g the institute but in not ing to a union that is ated to the TUC. But why ld they? What has that to

in the police and the army, that liberalization need not mean anarchy, that it is compatible with the maintenance of order in the streets. The more events in Spain are like those of the past two days, the stronger will be the demand of the right-wingers for a free hand to stop the rot, and the less likely is the King to stand up to them. His speech to the Council of the Realm, warning the Right that if they opposed his reforms he would call the people to his aid, was admirable. But it is hard to imagine him appealing to the people over the heads of the forces of order if there is wide-spread disorder in the streets, and harder still to imagine the forces of order meekly giving way.

The trouble is, of course, that popular violence and police violence so easily feed on each other. Señor Fraga, it is generally agreed, has by and large succeeded in moderating police violence since he took office, though certainly not in abolishing it altogether. The fact that he was out of the country on Wednesday probably made no difference to events in Vitoria. What exactly happened there is not yet fully clear. It sounds as if the police were subjected to fairly extreme provocation. It also sounds as if under provocation they panicked and reverted to the methods in which they

were trained, and from which Señor Fraga has been trying to wean them.

When that sort of thing happens, many people do not wait for the results of an investigation. They know at once who is in the right and in the wrong. Conservative Spaniards will know that the Marxist-anarchist rabble ("using broken church windows and statues as missiles"), if one is to believe one official communiqué, though another government spokesman spoke only of "stones and knives") are on the rampage, and will expect the massacres and church-burnings of 1936 to begin again at any moment. Others, including perhaps a majority of Basques and a majority of the working class, will share the conviction of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party that "gunfire has been the answer to the just exercise of the right of the working class to strike and demonstrate. What does matter to everyone interested in a peaceful transition to democracy—which means everyone from Señor Fraga himself to the imprisoned or exiled leaders of the Communist Party—is that such events should not be repeated. It is a time when every leader must be judged by his ability to calm and restrain those over whom he has influence or authority.

unwise to attach a wider significance. But one cannot take such a tolerant attitude when the NUJ executive last Saturday congratulated the Barnesley branch on its initiative and urged other branches to follow its example. The natural inference to draw from that is that the national leadership of the NUJ consider it to be both proper and desirable to encourage outside organizations to bring pressure to bear against individual journalists who decline to be members of the union. If that interpretation is correct it makes nonsense of the complacent attitude of ministers in the protracted debates on the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill. It is also a direct attack on the personal liberties of individual journalists. There is no good reason why if they do not wish to become members of the NUJ they should be forced to do so. In a debate on the Bill in the House of Commons last month Mr Foot declared that if injustice were to be done to a small number it would be right that the House should take that into account. If the Barnesley affair is an indication it looks as if injustice could conceivably be done to more than a small number.

Solzhenitsyn on Russia and the West

From Professor R. A. Pearce
Sir, I watched with rapt fascination the interview given by Solzhenitsyn and read with astonishment the effect it produced on Lord George Brown. I am distressed by the emotional and often uncomprehending reaction by our politicians (be they Lord George Brown or Mrs Thatcher) to things Russian. Solzhenitsyn is a courageous and noble figure but anyone with a knowledge of Russian culture will not view him in quite the same way as Lord George Brown.

In the first place, the argument about Russia and the West is a particularly Russian preoccupation which has a long history. It must be put into a psychological and historical context to be fully appreciated. Solzhenitsyn falls into a well-established pattern: the Russian intellectual caught in the inverted trap of an excessive veneration for the West which has turned into strong nationalism. In the nineteenth century we have seen this in Herzen, Dostoevsky, in Melikovsky and others. In fact, it is an old story and the strong apocalyptic note is always present.

In the second place, such figures do not understand the West. Indeed the concept itself is largely of their own making. In spite of Solzhenitsyn's championship of the freedom and pluralism of the West it is exactly these aspects which offend him. The West is not a variety of institutions and cultural attitudes is easily interpreted by the Russian mind as anarchy, and there is a lover of order and discipline by its very nature. One of the most fascinating episodes in the interview was the evasive answer to Michael Charlton's repeated probing as to whether Solzhenitsyn saw any similarity between himself and Lenin.

In the third place, the purity of Solzhenitsyn's antithesis of Russia and the West is such that no mention is made of China in this context, nor indeed of the impact on Russia's internal policies by dissident Western communist parties. Nevertheless, the ideas of Solzhenitsyn seem to be influential not only in this country but more ominously in America. If politicians heed his apocalyptic warnings it means inevitably more armaments and more military involvement. It means the application of brute force, rather than intelligence, to world problems. As far as this country is concerned brute force is no longer an economic possibility. Yet if Russia is to be feared as much as Mr. Solzhenitsyn would have it, and others seem to suggest, we must make some effort to grasp the nettle.

The more politicians, diplomats, business men we have who know Russia and are versed in Russian culture, the more chance we have to understand the Soviet Union and to influence her policies. Yet it is alarming that Russia as a school subject is actually on the decline because of what appear to be purely administrative reasons. The way ahead lies not in physical containment but in critical comprehension and for this we have adequate resources to hand if they are put to proper use.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. PEARCE
Department of Russian Studies,
The University, Hull.

From the Directors of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation

Sir, Mr Solzhenitsyn's perversely unfair attack on Bertrand Russell is the second he has made in less than two years. We were compelled to write to you in June, 1974, concerning your report of his first such onslaught, in which he bracketed Russell with the late Dean of Canterbury, as an alleged apologist for Gulag. We cited a number of the more famous of Russell's writings on this question, some of which had achieved world-wide circulation long before Mr Solzhenitsyn began his ordeal of his first imprisonment. At the same time, we wrote to Mr Solzhenitsyn recommending those of Russell's works which would allow him to judge exactly how unjust his remarks really were. We received neither reply nor acknowledgment to this or subsequent letters.

Now you report the Russian writer expressing "abhorrence" for Bertrand Russell's "horrible" expression "better red than dead" with its absence of all moral criteria". Once again, Solzhenitsyn is in error. Russell's words were not the inversion of it which appeared on placards carried by some opponents of the movement for nuclear disarmament. On the only occasions that Russell actually mentioned it in his writings, he spoke of "evading this alternative". It is perfectly clear that Mr Solzhenitsyn has not yet read Russell, and that he is arguing against an imaginary personality to whom, for some reason, he attributes the name of "one" who was among his most distinguished and active defenders while he was suffering the displeasure of the authorities in his own country.

What Russell did say about nuclear war was this:
"There are many people in the West, and I suppose also in the East, who consider that the extermination of the human race would be preferable to the victory of the ideology that they dislike. They maintain that the evils inflicted by the Kremlin or by Wall Street, as the case may be, are so great that a world dominated by the victors would not be worth living and it would be a kindness to future generations to prevent them from being born. On this ground it is argued that, if nothing short of a nuclear war can prevent the consequences of the ideology of the other side, a nuclear war should be waged even should it involve a risk of universal death. I cannot but regard such a point of view as one exhibiting ferocious fanaticism."

We think it reasonable to ask Mr Solzhenitsyn to consider the victory with this attitude or not, and if he does not, upon what remarkable "moral criteria" he finds it wanting. We hope you will grant him the opportunity to reply to these questions in your column.

Yours faithfully,
KEN COATES, Director,
CHRIS FARLEY, Director,
The Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation Ltd,
Bertrand Russell House,
Gamble Street,
Nottingham,
March 3.

Criminal responsibility and punishment

From Mr John Beloff

Sir, I doubt whether Mr Bernard Levin has any more devoted admirer than myself and yet I am sometimes at a loss to know when he means us to take him literally. Thus when he tells us (*The Times*, March 3) that the Rev Stephen Care could not help robbing banks or that Mr Stephen Hodgson could not help maltreating little children so that it was unjust to send them to prison, how are we to understand him? Does he really mean that they were no more responsible for their actions than for the colour of their eyes or for their liability to succumb to an infectious disease? That they were, in effect, categorically different from the rest of us, including Mr Levin himself who presumably does acknowledge responsibility for his actions? Or, in talking of an "irresistible impulse" does he perhaps mean rather that, owing to their peculiar condition, their temptation to do these wicked things was so strong that it would have required an extraordinary effort of will to overcome so that they deserve our compassion? More is here at stake than just who should be punished for what and how, namely whether we are to retain the concept of free-will or discard it in deference to a deterministic science of behaviour. Mr Levin surely owes his admirers a straight answer. I am, yours faithfully,
JOHN BELOFF
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Psychology,
60 Pleasance, Edinburgh.

From Mr Basil Douglas Smith
Sir, I have read Mr Levin's outrageous article, in which he bails out some of our sadists and not responsible for their acts. As I am one of the fools to whom he is grudgingly conceding that these people fully understand what they are doing, may I answer his main point (that they are the victims of irresistible impulses)?

This type of contention has never been proved. It is the outcome of some half-baked Freudian theories, which are themselves based on the wildest conjecture. Mr Levin goes on to deduce the obvious conclusion, that an attempt should be made to find out why people commit these crimes, and to forestall them—presumably by altering their personalities, or brainwashing them. Since an intelligent man must intend the consequences of his acts, I assume that Mr Levin intends the consequences of his policy: an army of physiologists and psychologists, probably termed government inspectors of something or other, whose job it will be to ferret into every aspect of our private lives.

Pakistani girls' schools

From Dr Eric Rahim

Sir, For some time now a section of the Pakistani community in Britain has been making demands for single sex schools for their girls at the secondary level. The demand is being made on religious grounds. It is argued that Islam forbids Muslim girls over the age of puberty to mix with members of the other sex. It is possible that those at whom these demands are directed may in time begin to consider them sympathetically for questions of religion and freedom of parental choice appear to be involved. Before positions become inflexible and attitudes hardened, I would like to offer the following points for the consideration of all those concerned with the welfare of immigrants in this country.

First, there are questions of interpretation of the Holy Quran, I have no special knowledge on such matters, but it is well known that there is no single authority in Islam which can ultimately adjudicate on questions of interpretation. Different sects and groups of individuals choose their interpretations over a fairly wide range. It is thus to be expected that interpretations on questions with social undertones will vary with the outlook of the groups and individuals concerned.

In practice, one finds that most of the Muslims living in this country find nothing repugnant in sending their daughters to mixed schools. When one looks across the Muslim world, including Pakistan, one finds coeducation at the university level virtually the rule and at the secondary school level in a large number of places.

Over the past quarter of a century women's participation in the educational and social life of these countries has been rapidly increasing. In Pakistan itself, such participation has been treated as part of the general progress there, and the best of my knowledge it has not been regarded as inconsistent with the injunctions of Islam.

Secondly, we should consider the consequences of such special schools—where it will be in most places—for the prospects of the work that seems to exist in certain quarters in this country, perhaps the story of the Mexican Government's approach to the problem would prove interesting. The Mexicans were faced with poaching on a large scale by very fast purse-seiners intruding in their 200-mile limit after the fast-dwindling and very valuable stocks of tuna. The answer they adopted was to have designed, by a prominent firm of British naval architects, a fast, seaworthy, manoeuvrable and tough patrol boat that has become known as the Azteca class. Twenty-one of these have subsequently been built in Scotland, all within three years of the order being placed, and within the contract price of approximately £700,000 each. The performance of the boats, furthermore, exceeded the specification and they have proved so satisfactory in service that the Mexican Government has placed an order for a further 10.

I am not implying that we should immediately rush off and buy a fleet of Aztecas, only the experts could tell whether they would be suitable for the rather different conditions obtaining round our shores, but I am trying to demonstrate that the private sector of British industry is capable of designing and producing quickly, efficiently and cheaply an excellent fishery protection vessel if given the opportunity to do so.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. TOOTH,
5D Oliver's Wharf,
64 Wapping High Street, E1,
February 26.

From Mr Giles Playfair

Sir, Mr Bernard Levin's brilliant treatise on prisons inspires me to ask a question. Aren't we do-gooders entitled to some explanation of judicial decisions?

The sentence imposed on the Reverend Stephen Care—assuming the accuracy of press reports—seems inexplicable. What emboldened the judge to ignore the psychiatric evidence that Mr Care was suffering from a psychopathic disorder? Why should he have decided it was inappropriate to send him to a mental hospital? Had he, by chance, examined him, as presumably the psychiatrist had? Did he have a chance to know anything at all about him before the trial? What made him so certain that seven years' imprisonment (less time off for good behaviour) would teach this man his lesson?

I am, Sir, yours, etc,
GILES PLAYFAIR,
2 Ramillies Road, W4.

From Mr Martin Wright

Sir, "Prison, in these cases, does nobody any good": Bernard Levin has done a service to common sense and humanity in his article today. Every year there are thousands more cases of which the same could be said: the waste of human lives, and money, is staggering. It is curious that courts, whose daily work hinges upon evidence, do not look for evidence of the results of penalties they impose. In the field of a notional equation of criminal responsibility and punishment. The length of a prison sentence is usually justified solely by reference to other prison sentences. The Home Secretary has referred the question of some area penalties to the Advisory Council on the Penal System: let us hope that the council will take this golden opportunity to devise a rational sentencing policy. Yours sincerely,
MARTIN WRIGHT, Director,
Howard League for Penal Reform,
125 Kennington Park Road, SE11.

integration of the Pakistani community in the life of this country. Most immigrant communities wish to maintain their cultural and religious identity. This is understandable and if properly done could enrich British cultural and social life. But there could be a serious danger that such special provisions in the field of education, made for cultural separatism and exclusiveness, thus making integration difficult. This, in turn, could seriously slow down the pace at which racial disadvantages are removed.

Finally, demands for separate schools raise questions about the situation of the girls themselves. If these girls are not allowed to mix with members of the other sex at the secondary school and higher levels, they would (one must assume) also not be allowed to mix after they have completed their formal education. This implies that for all practical purposes they would be denied opportunities for seeking the general run of employment in this country. What would these girls then do? Get married? But to whom?

The segregation of Pakistani girls would mean not only that the cultural gap between them and the community at large will persist; it would also create a cultural gap between them and the Pakistani men of the same age group, for the latter will continue to enjoy the freedoms denied to the female members of the community. Will these young men enter into arranged marriages in accordance with the wishes of their parents? Or, will we then want to segregate Pakistani boys as well?

I hope these questions point to some very serious potential problems which members of the Pakistani immigrant community and all those concerned with their needs and rights would do well to ponder now before such demands are pressed any further and before they come to be seen as part of the question of "parental choice". Yours faithfully,
ERIC RAHIM,
Senior Lecturer, David Livingstone Institute of Overseas Development Studies,
26 Richmond Street,
Glasgow,
March 1.

and industrialists regard the Agreement as ruinously one-sided and expensive. The best policy for the EEC would be to revise its relations with Ankara and put them on a healthier and happier footing while Greek entry is being negotiated.

Anyone pondering the long-term trend of present European policy in the Mediterranean might in the meantime peruse Arnold Toynbee's *The Western Question in Greece and Turkey*, many of whose lessons are still valid today. Yours sincerely,
DAVID BARCHARD,
27 Tite Street, SW3.

Army differentials

From Mr R. P. Vassel
Sir, Your readers may be interested to know the ratios between the pay of a sergeant in the British Army and a major, compared with their equivalents in the Soviet Union. The maximum gross salary of a per cent higher than that of a sergeant. In the Soviet Army, I understand, that differential is four to one.

There must be a moral somewhere! Yours faithfully,
PETER VASSELL,
The University Staff Club,
Edinburgh.

COHABITATION RULE UPHeld

the abolition of this wage the cohabitation rule has ne much the most un- ne provision that must be ed by the Supplementary fits Commission. Under the a woman who is living with n as his wife, even if she is unmarried, is no longer ed as eligible to receive ementary benefit. To many n, especially to those who lose any benefit they e as a result of its strict- ment, this rule has be a powerful symbol of the alism of the welfare state neral, and of the Supple- y Benefits Commission in ular.

is resented for three main us. First, by its nature the applies only to women is offensive to feminist ent (although the men whom they are cohabiting flected indirectly by the raval of benefit). Secondly, umber of women who live shadow, however faint or, has increased rapidly in years. In 1974, almost a r of a million mothers ed supplementary benefit, a potential target for plication of the rule. Not e unmarried mothers of hodox morality. Many

were respectable widows. Finally, the methods which on occasion the commission is forced to adopt inevitably include inquiries into the most intimate personal lives of claimants, which can appear deeply offensive.

Yet these are arguments for the sensitive and humane application of the cohabitation rule rather than for its abolition, as the commission has recognised in its rather defensive report to Mrs Castle on this emotional subject. Two years ago the Finan report on one-parent families, in spite of what that committee described as its "strong disposition to recommend abolition of the rule", concluded that there was one overwhelming argument in its favour, that it "cannot be right to treat unmarried women who have the support of a partner both as if they had no such support and better than if they were married". A woman who is cohabiting with a man should be treated no more—and no less—favourably than a wife living with her husband when her eligibility for supplementary benefit is considered. To ensure this some device such as the cohabitation rule is necessary. The only fair alternative would be to accept that all women who cannot work should receive supplementary benefit, regardless of

their husbands' income. But it would not be feasible on grounds of the enormous cost.

There is more room for discussion about the most suitable form for the cohabitation rule. Some argue that the term "cohabiting as man and wife" (which the commission rather coyly wishes to change to "living together as husband and wife" on the doubtful grounds that the Anglo-Saxon is less pejorative than the Latinate) should be precisely defined, in terms of its duration or the actual support that the woman receives. Sensibly the commission has rejected this line of argument, and instead suggests that they should be allowed the discretion necessary to apply this rule with sensitivity and humanity. However, these have not always been conspicuous attributes in the administration of supplementary benefits in the past. It is important that there should be an improvement here if public opinion is to approve this exercise of discretion by the commission. The commission itself has suggested that in cases involving the cohabitation rule interviews should be conducted by experienced officers. It has also stated that much closer liaison with other agencies, particularly social services departments, is necessary. Both lines of reform should be pursued.

ences merely because one of them contests the charge. It is not simply appearance. At the heart of the concept of justice is the principle that like cases should be treated alike. If two offenders are alike in their offence, they should be treated alike in sentence by the courts. The difference in their plea is not relevant to the just punishment.

The "discount" on pleading guilty is no doubt expedient to the authorities administering the law. It may not necessarily be expedient to the public, as your other correspondents have shown. It certainly is not just.

When expediency conflicts with justice, the legislature and the executive arms of the State at times find themselves obliged, however reluctantly, to give priority to expediency. The remaining arm of the State, the judiciary, is intended to be an embodiment of the principles of justice and to stand out against expediency if need be. We are usually critical of legal systems in which that does not happen.

Yours faithfully,
D. R. RAPHAEL,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
London, SW7,
March 1.

Tories and trade unions

From Mr Tom Arnold, Conservative MP for Hazel Grove

Sir, Your editorial (March 2) completely overlooked the background to the speeches of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Prior at the recent Conservative Party conference. It took little account of the considerable misunderstanding which arose over the Industrial Relations Act.

The speeches which you criticised were an attempt to set the record straight, and did not signal the beginning of a formal bargain with the trade unions. The Conservative Party wish to establish an atmosphere in which negotiations can take place constructively. The "confrontation" myth has been carefully fostered by the Labour Party and some trade union leaders. Indeed, only last week Mr Hesley claimed in a party political broadcast that the Conservatives would repeal all the industrial relations legislation of the present Government.

By the summer of 1974 that Conservative Party had said that they would amend the Industrial Relations Act, the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act could stand.

Mr Foot's subsequent determination, in the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, to reverse the so-called Lever amend-

ments which had been successfully incorporated in the main Act, has emphasized the issue of freedom and the closed shop, and has rightly drawn the criticism of your newspaper. The only practical advice the Opposition can give to employees is to try to include in union membership agreements a conscience clause and proper independent appeal procedures. Otherwise, as Mr Prior said, "it will be the duty of government to ensure that effective provision is made". That statement does not have the ring of concession about it.

Regarding the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill and the Employment Protection Act, it is true that Mr Prior has pledged the next Conservative Government not to go through them "line by line" to cancel their total effect. That is not a blanket concession, for he also said "we shall promote change only where experience has shown existing provisions to be unfair or unhelpful in operation".

In view of the nature of the occasion, your remarks on the content and timing of these speeches seem odd.

Yours faithfully,
TOM ARNOLD,
Member of Commons,
March 3.

Policing offshore waters

From Mr J. A. Tooth

Sir, Recent correspondence in your columns, and the article by your Defence Correspondent of February 19, all point to what seems an inevitable conclusion, that the policing of our waters must be entrusted to a civilian body, such as an extended Coastguard Service, but what seems to have been ignored is the vital necessity of this policing to our survival as a nation. More important than North Sea oil in this context is our fishing industry upon which we depend for so much of our food. Without fish to catch the industry dies, more men are thrown out of work, and we lose our main supply of high quality fresh fish. And unless we protect our own interests by excluding poachers this will inevitably happen, to the very great detriment of this country.

Fishermen being bunters that are paid by results means that they will always fish where the take is best, and if that means poaching in someone else's preserve they will do so, unless of course those preserves are well policed. So surely it must be obvious that with limits being extended all over the world the waters available to be legally fished are shrinking rapidly, and consequently action must be taken immediately before we find our waters surrounded by a marine desert which has been stripped systematically of every living thing.

In view of the confusion about suitable ships for fishery protection

ma and obscenity

Mr Robert S. Camplin

Mr Ronald Butt, cited in your of February 26 "that if the on Law offences in this area completely abolished the ord- cinema would not be protected abuse by any Act at all. In words, the public screen would be freely available for the ig of any material however le, etc."

statement is simply not true. Cinematograph Act of 1909 en held to give the cinema g authorities power to con- what is shown on cinema s and all local authorities in ited Kingdom presently ex- ese powers. not have Mr Butt's advantage iving what the Law Comm- e was in mind for the cinema- rt report to be published, ing to Mr Butt, in a week or over, if they propose to cinematograph exhibitors the Obscene Publications Act ems to be merely a sensible d of providing a statutory oet against the possibility of licensing authority electing exercise its statutory powers trol. Butt also attributes to the yet-

to be published. Law Commission report a recommendation that no prosecution can be made except with the consent of the Attorney General. Again, if this is correct, it seems an eminently sensible suggestion. Local authorities are under no legal obligation to control what is shown to adults on cinema screens and the more they could be open to private prosecutions the more might they be likely to avoid this by not exercising which I am sure Mr Butt would be the first to deplore.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. CAMPLIN, General Secretary,
The Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of Great Britain and Ireland,
22-25 Dean Street, W1,
February 26.

'Discount' for guilty plea

From Professor D. D. Raphael

Sir, May I add one further point arising from Professor Glanville Williams's letter (February 25)? I wrote: "There is an appearance of injustice when two offenders of equal guilt receive different sen-

Now French schoolchildren must learn about the pill

Instruction on the pill and techniques of contraception is to be made compulsory in all French secondary schools as from next September. It will be included in the natural sciences syllabus for children aged 14 to 15 in their last year of the first cycle of secondary schooling.

This is one of the many reforms currently being brought about by the French Ministry of Education as part of a new law on education which was introduced last July. The final text is still being drafted.

M Lafont, head of the ministry's information service, told me, during a visit to British education correspondents to France last week, that the Government expected little opposition to contraception methods being taught in schools. There had as yet been no whiff of dissent from the 18 per cent of the nation's schools which are run by the churches and are mainly Roman Catholic. Although they are independent they receive most of their money from the State and are "under contract" which means that they must implement the new reform.

French schools have always made a distinction between sex information and sex education. Up until now the law has been that sex information should be provided in schools for 14 to 15-year-olds.

M Lafont said the purpose of the new law was to start sex information with children aged 11 and 12. A sex education course would be started for the fourth year children and teachers would be told not to avoid the issues of abortion, contraception and venereal disease. Courses on contraception have been devised by courses of pedagogical research in each of the 26 academic or educational districts of France. The centres also train the teachers how to give sex education lessons.

For older children much of the content of sex education is decided by school boards on which parents and pupils along with teachers and other members of school staffs are represented. In the Lycée Emmanuël Mounier for 16 to 19-year-olds at Grenoble, for example, the school board called for discussions on abortion which are now organized by the pupils.

In France the curriculum in schools is still laid down by central dictat, but the methods of teaching are left to the schools themselves. The Government has promulgated a new law, known as the 10 per cent law, which allows schools to use one tenth of their time in any way they please. This seems to have caused a great deal of trouble and is not thought of as an enlightened gesture by all teachers.

M Georges Roches, headmaster of the Lycée Emmanuël Mounier, said: "The British teachers know what they can do with their freedom, the French don't. Whenever they are given liberty, they call for tests on how to deal with it. But when they get these, they scream against them."

"This 10 per cent law could be an extremely interesting and valuable lesson in democracy because it requires the agreement of teachers, pupils and parents."

He said that two years ago when the law came into operation the school decided to spend their 10 per cent by taking 400 pupils and teachers into the mountains to spend a week living with farmers. Last year the 10 per cent had largely been used for social work in the town. These projects had worked well. But there were many failures and many of the pupils had regarded the 10 per cent as an opportunity to truant. Teachers, too, had been openly subversive.

This year the school had set up a special commission as to whether they should continue to take their 10 per cent. The majority of parents and pupils were in favour, but only 65 out of 133 teachers at the school were prepared to answer a questionnaire on the subject. Of these 44 supported it, 14 were evasive and seven were against.

Madame Clerc, headmistress of one of Grenoble's colleges of secondary education for 11 to 15-year-olds, said the 10 per cent law was something of a "14th of July" issue in her school. Because she could get no extra money, she did nothing about it.

But the reform which is currently having the greatest difficulty is that concerned with bringing some kind of order to the chaos of the university system eight years after the student revolutions of 1968.

The unfortunate person who has this responsibility is a 50-year-old former French woman professor of Geography, Madame Alice Saunier-Seïte, recently appointed Secretary of

State for the Universities. In the carefully shaded light of her office in the Rue Duroc, this elegant lady with jet black hair cut into a fringe looked like Queen Cleopatra. As she coolly stated her objectives for bringing some kind of manpower planning into the university system and for reducing the 50 per cent drop-out rate among the 800,000 French students after the first year, it all seemed quite feasible.

Going round the country it seemed more daunting. There were reports of widespread disruptions of university courses in Nantes, Tours, and Rennes. When we arrived at Lyon we were told that it would be impossible for our planned visit to l'Institut Universitaire de Technologie to go ahead because a strike by students made it dangerous for an official car to visit the campus.

A glance at one of the local papers revealed that the principal of another student establishment, the Ecole Centrale, had resigned amid student demonstrations over shortage of money and university posts. Architectural students were also in ferment and their school had been recently burnt down.

M Louis, rector of L'Académie de Lyon, said students made trouble at this time every year. It was the February sickness.

A visit to the threatened campus showed that about 100 students at the National Institute for Applied Sciences were sleeping in the administrative block for the second night running. Classes had been stopped for two weeks because of a strike by nearly all the 1,000 first year students. The day before 100 police had spent more than an hour at the entrance to the institute. The students were run by a committee of 50, who managed and stocked the restaurants and had done little more harm than signing their own names and mine in the beautiful leather-bound visitors' book used by President Pompidou on one happier occasion.

Passing on to Grenoble, we found that 3,000 students at the university were on strike there. The Vice-Chancellor informed me during lunch in one of the best hotels in town that this was to be expected. "February is a good month for skiing," he said.

Tim Devlin

Poverty down at the vicarage

A diagram submitted to the General Synod of the Church of England as part of a report on the remuneration of the clergy shows some interesting facts about their declining fortunes.

The diagram, which is based on one reproduced regularly in the Department of Employment Gazette, shows that in 1967-68 the average stipend of incumbents was keeping level with retail prices, but average earnings were trailing behind.

In 1970 all three—average stipend, retail prices and average earnings—roughly coincided.

In 1974 average earnings were well ahead, retail prices came second, and the average stipend of incumbents came a poor third. The trend continues. The result is that, because annual percentage increases in

the average stipend of incumbents are smaller than annual percentage increases in average earnings of the total working population, the clergy are becoming increasingly poor.

If the clergy are to remain classified as self-employed for purposes of national insurance contributions under the terms of the Social Security Act 1973, they are to pay £2.41 per week in stamps and are to pay in addition 8 per cent of income above £1,600 per annum up to a maximum of £3,600. When, as expected, the maximum figure of £3,600 is increased, the clergy will merely smile. If this 8 per cent is levied on a net figure after the deduction of expenses of office, there need not be many incumbents who are badly caught by it.

The position has not yet been finalized and the Churches' Main Committee—representing all the denominations—still has the situation under review with the Government. Meanwhile, information has been received from the Churches' Main Committee that the Government is treating ministers of religion as self-employed contributors for

a further year. If, after the review, clergymen are reclassified and are given an "employed/earner" status, the Church Commissioners—and the equivalent bodies of other denominations—would have to find the "employees' contribution. This would mean that there would be less money available for increasing clergy stipends. In other words, the clergy are going to be caught whichever way it goes.

It is interesting to note that MPs have altered their classification for purposes of national insurance contributions as from April 6, 1975, from self-employed to employee status, thus avoiding the 8 per cent levy on their incomes over £1,600.

The Central Stipends Authority of the Church of England has been successfully persuading the dioceses through diocesan stipends committees to make Easter offerings a part of the incumbent's salary and not additional to it. The General Synod agreed to this policy at its meeting in February, 1975. Previously and traditionally the Easter offer-

ing had been a gift (though taxable) from the laity to the incumbent of the parish. The action of the Central Stipends Authority will now be to deduct from his salary the following year whatever is given to the incumbent in the Easter offering, so that the total sum of all the time, the Church may be called time servants to the simpler and joys that cannot be by an accumulation of sins. When the 1 job is the theme working population believe that the la brings a more satis, tho the size of th are ipso facto p useful service to the

If the clergy are to poverty, they w because it will closer to the hea. Those who are call his poverty will be riches that are his to be called to follo him who was so p had nowhere to lay

Rev M. E.

Upheavals at the Poetry Society

David Lovibond believes that the recent upheavals over the composition and management of the Poetry Society are by no means over—nor, at any rate, is he and his supporters have anything to do with it.

They lost the recent battle to oust six members of the society's general council and to create a five-member board for Poetry Review but they intend to keep the war going on a number of fronts until they can push their reform ideas again at the annual meeting in June.

In his campaign for poetic justice, Lovibond claims the society has become too esthetic, not sufficiently representative of the membership. Poetry, he says, should be made more accessible to the public including workpeople at their factories and offices.

"In the next four weeks," he says, "we hope to make a start, to buy a van, visit places like Aberdovey and hire a hell get people like Ford's interested in our work, the idea being that of popular poetry as it was done centuries ago."

The group has also produced, at a cost of £450, a poetry magazine. Lovibond points out that in one issue of Poetry Review 16 pages were devoted

to the work of three council members. Poetry readings organized by the society do not, he claims, encourage the budding poet by follow-up comments and criticism.

The group also hopes to get branches set up around the country, from which members would be elected to serve on the council—a measure of democratization of which he thinks most members would approve.

There is at present, says Lovibond, a massive indifference to the body and course of poetry and its poets and far too little communication between the council and the membership.

What the council itself said after a ballot on resolutions proposed at the extraordinary general meeting was that it had produced a number of points "for discussion and action"; it had, said the council, a responsibility towards all poetry lovers in Britain, whether members or not.

David Lovibond and his group of adherents, working from the Black Bull in Islington and operating a poetry school and workshop, insist that they are not trying to bring down the society, which does a great deal of work which is important to the spread of interest in poetry. But they do feel that the present image of the society is a moribund one which they wish to change.

Poetry, they hope, will never be the same again.

Kenneth Gosling

What chance a Budget sweeter

Most food sold in Britain is free of tax. The main exceptions are shellfish, nuts in packets, crisps, sweets, chocolate biscuits and ice cream, which carry value-added tax. Companies which sell them want the tax removed in the Budget next month.

They have told Mr Healey, the Chancellor, that if the tax went sales would rise and produce an extra 10,000 jobs in industries which now employ a total of 125,000 workers. The appeal has been sent by the Food and Drink Industries Council, an umbrella organisation for lobbies in the food processing industry.

The order in which the council has marshalled its arguments is interesting. It puts a seductive appeal to narrow political instincts first and the nutritional case for abolishing VAT last.

If the tax went, it says, prices would immediately fall. "The reduction, worthwhile in itself as a statistic, would also have a valuable significance in terms of public awareness of the Government's determination to reduce inflation. . . . There would be direct experience and appreciation of the benefit throughout the whole nation."

The council reminds Mr Healey that when the last Conservative Government abolished purchase tax and launched VAT,

it also ceased to levy tax on any food. VAT was promptly slapped on when Labour came to power in 1974.

The products now taxed are an essential part of the nation's food supply, the council says. They are especially useful for those with little money because each item is sold at low cost and contains good ingredients. Milk is cheaper in the form of a bar of chocolate than as a cheese sandwich.

The taxed foods are sometimes condemned on the grounds that they are weak on food value and strong on sucking tooth enamel and on producing fat. The council has sent the Chancellor detailed tables that show milk chocolate to contain almost as high a proportion of protein as bread.

The taxed foods sold in Britain last year provided more than 45,000 tons of protein, and more than 900,000 tons of carbohydrate, two-thirds of which was in the form of refined sugar. More than a quarter of all sugar and more than a third of all glucose syrup consumed in Britain is sold in the foods which carry VAT.

Sir Guy Lawrence, chairman of the council, writes in a covering letter to Mr Healey: "To tax food and to subsidize food at one and the same time appears illogical and incomprehensible."

However, the figures show that foods contain more protein and less carbohydrate which are taxed. Biscuits provide 7 per cent and 65 per cent of protein and carbohydrate.

White bread, which is taxed, contains more protein and less carbohydrate. Cheshire cheese, which is taxed, has far more protein and very little carbohydrate.

But there is on which the council is inconsistent by its argument. Sweets and biscuits, which have raised by VAT, are a Check scheme, which trades on keeping p.

Fish prices have risen in the past week despite a happening in dispa near Iceland. The 1 of Prices and Consum tion reported yesterday, haddock and all cheaper than a Wholesale rates for showing signs of several sluggish there should be no shops yet.

Citrus fruit is extremely good value, sales report that vegetables are the potatoes yet demand remains poor.

Hugh

This city and its peninsula are of such beauty, it is worth to carry the name of my wife, Thessaloniki.

Cassander 'King of the Macedonians' 316 BC



With this dedication, Cassander paid a lasting tribute to a city that was to grow to near-Athenian stature, and to a peninsula that boasts the most beautiful landscape in all the Hellenic world.

A sun-worshiper's paradise called Halkidiki, this peninsula holds spectacular contrasts within its three 'fingers' that stretch deep into the Aegean.

Kassandra is already graced with tourist complexes and luxury hotels.

Sithonia harbours colourful fishing villages, camping sites and mile after mile of enchantingly unspoilt, even deserted, coves.

While Mount Athos reveals, alas for male eyes only, the intimate, medieval atmosphere of some twenty monasteries.

But Halkidiki is just a part of Macedonia-Greece, truly an explorer's haven.

To the east lie the ruins of famous

Philippi, the charming fishing port of Kavalla, and lush green Thassos, an island beautiful beyond description.

To the west you will find heady Mount Olympus, the Gods' seat in the sky, Kastoria, with its 18th century mansions clinging to the edge of a mountain lake, and the famed mosaics of Pella, the archaeological site that was once the birthplace of Alexander the Great.

The most renowned warrior in the history of Greece, Alexander brought power to Macedonia, and achieved near-divine status as he multiplied the Grecian world four-fold.

But his death marked the sunset to the long day of classical Greece, and Thessaloniki itself, though largely modern and comfort-filled, amazingly still bears witness to 2,000 years of successive conquests.

The Roman Triumphal Arch of Galerius, The Byzantine churches and mosaics. The famous Venetian 'White Tower' And the wonderfully preserved 'Old Town'.

The old lives on with the new And that exactly explains the magic at the heart of every Grecian holiday.

For information on the incredible choice available, just write to: The National Tourist Organisation of Greece, 195-7 Regent Street, London W1. Or call 01-734 5997/8/9. Or ask your travel agent.

And if you decide to begin in Macedonia-Greece and its peninsula, then you will surely discover that Cassander must have married a most beautiful woman.



Greece and the Hellenic Isles.

They're closer than you think.

Public take up only 26pc of £100m GLC issue

Pitfalls in comparing steel industry productivity

choice of years the rate of

So, Mr. Wood's
between labour pro-
chemicals and s-
reflects the fac-
manufacture is r-
intensive than
Such a comparison
evidence of dra-
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Wood, but rather
technology of the
compared with
chemicals.

Whether "Sir
horse is likely to
pass its competitor
in the market."
Wood's form book
guide to the poun-
Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN AYER
Lecturer in Enology
University of South
Salford, MS 4WT.

Overtime:
remains a
disincentive

Overtime: remains a disincentive

puter systems with personal information files. Although this will be an aid against people misusing such data, this is a question of security or data protection and no doubt this is why the White Paper proposes

gods' air of employ-
ment.
Last year, one
placed, working
husy farming time
working 40 hours
ing £47.00. On the
came to £17.65.
basic weekly tax
dren is no more
week.
Another factor that
has forgotten is
couple with both
wife working. Ma-
do, in fact, earn just
£3,000 and £6,000
this is on very
of salaries.
Mr. Forcman, on
£56.00 a week
dren, has a total
of £10 a week; his
£45.00 a week has
deduction of £10 a
Mr Hough tell me
other European was
at this level of wage
of their income in
Yours faithfully,
J. M. RAMPTON,

The 'better off unemployed' myth

1' myth

LIMITED

Half Year ended 30.9.74 (See Note 4)		Period ended 28.9.75	Year ended 31.3.75
£'000		£'000	£'000
<u>18,444</u>	Gross income from all properties	<u>16,963</u>	<u>34,629</u>
7,348	Net income from investment property	6,182	11,640
317	Property dealing profits/(losses) and provisions	(50)	(2,102)
861	Income from other sources	898	3,002
<u>8,526</u>		<u>7,030</u>	<u>12,540</u>
<u>(13,513)</u>	Interest payable	<u>(10,367)</u>	<u>(24,638)</u>
	Loss before taxation and net outgoings on development properties	(3,337)	(12,098)
(4,987)	Taxation relief/(charge)	(160)	4,871
<u>2,110</u>			
<u>(2,877)</u>		<u>(3,497)</u>	<u>(7,227)</u>
33	Minority interests	(92)	(117)
	Loss before net outgoings on development properties	(3,589)	(7,344)
(2,844)	Net outgoings attributable to all development properties (less applicable tax relief)	(8,322)	(9,560)
<u>(2,664)</u>		<u>(11,911)</u>	<u>(16,904)</u>
<u>(5,508)</u>			
	Realised capital profits/(losses) after taxation	(272)	11,824
	Transferred to capital reserve	272	(11,824)
	Amount transferred from capital reserve in respect of development properties on which development has commenced	5,438	8,189
2,620	Shortfall of distributable income for the period	(6,473)	(3,715)
<u>(2,888)</u>			

No dividend is recommended for the period to 28th September 1975.

Since last August, when a figure of £24.2 million for disposals since 31st March 1975 was announced, a further £24.3 million of property has been sold with a book value of £24.3 million. The balance to be changed from 31st March to 24th March.

State aid sought for Durham jobs

The first phase, which should be completed by July, 1977, is expected to cost just under £1.5m and would mean about 200 new jobs. The project is expected to reach completion in the early 1980s.

Mr Charles Ferguson has been made a director of Blackwood

succeeds Mr. E. C. Weston and also joins the boards of Stenor (Ireland) and Stenor Chemical. Mr. C. C. Bullock has been elected a director of Derwent Valley Railway.

Mr. Terry Day has been appointed managing director of Ashford Controls.

Mr Desmond Tolley has been made a director of Ray & Croft.

Mr. J. H. G. Smith, the new chairman of Finsbury Works, which is to change its name to West Anglian Securities Trust, Mr. W. H. G. Smith, the new managing director and Mr. Alan Jackson is appointed director in charge of the new company. Mr. John Wright has resigned as chairman and Mr. Christopher Stacy Ward is joint managing director.

Mr. J. H. G. Smith has been appointed managing director of Foster Equipment.

After the merger of the United Kidney and Irish subsidiaries of Trouw & Co NV with Cooper Nutrition Products, the following executive board appointments have been made within BP Nutrition (UK) and its subsidiaries: Mr. Cassidy, managing director; Mr. J. J. O'Sullivan, director; Mr. A. McColl, operations director, specialties and agricultural products; Mr. J. R. Pickford, director, food products; Mr. M. C. & Gunn, financial controller and company secretary; Mr. M. H. Berry, managing director, Nordes Feed Materials; Mr. Nordes Feed Materials; Mr. J. H. G. Smith, managing director, BP Nutrition (Ireland).

Mr. H. Watts, general manager and a director of BP Nutrition, has been appointed director of Thompsons managing director of Cooper Nutrition Products, will be managing director of BP Nutrition.

The docks and inflation

From Mr. N. S. Rovey
Sir, Mr. Wilson an-
they appear to know
tion is a very bad
is hard to understand
Government is not
the money the Bill
increase inflation.
no merit in the
extension of the
stranglehold of our
commerce, to offset
At present, the
round of ships and
cost of handling
Company is not
increased inflation
that probably ex-
percent. The time
inflation scheme to
loaded barges that
straight to their de-
not been allowed to
dockers and the
ably, will be a con-
om is idle. Any
instance, one may
crane and 14 men
unloading small
of light articles
have been handed b-

TV licence refunds restricted

chrome licence is surrendered
or a colour one:

3. When a licence is not needed within 20 days of issue or due date of issue if it is renewed; (this last category applies whatever the circumstances).

4. The last sentence in parentheses in the office's own—may insist hesitates about ascribing meaning to it, since application of it would have won Mr. Levin's recent battle for him, possibly lost it. The note goes on to say that the reason for the restriction is to protect the system as simple as possible.

Can anyone explain why a man who has been deprived of £15, when a system as simple as that applies to motor taxation would weigh and equitably be used?

Ours faithfully,
WILLIAM MAYNE,
Supt. Speight Street,
Perth.
Victoria 3015,
Australia.

Aviation: W of the public

From Mr. R. Clifton Mogg, Esq., I wonder what the typical of contemporary sentiment thinking that Mr. Peter Shore's services leading up to his appointment to transatlantic civil aviation policy in regard to all to the of the customers, the public, for whose services are supposed to be.

Perhaps we shall be some sort of answer to the question when we see Mr. Healey does, as a slap a tax on the use of in order to make for the National Coal and the Electricity Commission.

Yours faithfully,
R. CLIFTON MOGG,
34 Broad Oaks Road,
Chilhill.
West Midlands,
B91 1HY.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Sterling doubts take gloss from strong rally

Share prices staged a strong and rather surprising recovery after the weakness induced by the sterling in the early part of the week. But best levels were not maintained after lunch. Concern over the state of sterling began to influence sentiment in general. The same consideration held back a thin market in gilts, even though the hope of a further cut in MLR persisted. The FT index was a good guide to the course of the day. Having advanced 7.1 to 409.8 by 2 pm, it lost more than two points by the close when it stood at 407.6, a net gain of 4.5. Bargains marked, though, were almost 1,500 fewer, at 6,560.

The pick of the leaders was EMI where results were good enough to add 7p to 266p. ICI 350p, Unilever 452p and Glaxo 475p, all scored gains of up to 5p but Fisons, unchanged at 405p, and Courtauld, up a penny to 154p, proved to be soft spots.

Profits on target and a brighter outlook had Barclays to make total trading profits of £498,000 against £124m last time.

The improved pre-tax profit was struck after a credit. The share of associated companies' profit of £2.3m against £1.24m previously. Through rationalization the group has now cut its dependence on the motor industry to only 14 per cent of total operations compared with nearly 40 per cent a year ago. The second-half results showed an improvement in profitability leaving aside rationalization costs.

Overseas operations particularly in products for bedding and furniture continued to expand. They benefited from the traditional second-half upswing in southern hemisphere countries. Total turnover for the year rose from £27.66m to £31.04m.

Granada Group

In his divisional review Lord Bernstein, chairman of Granada Group, says that the United Kingdom television company finished 1974-75 with more customers and better profits than ever before. This year he expects it to do even better. Granada Television should continue to be profitable in spite of hard times. But the motorway services operation reports that the petrol price war has affected petrol sales.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ... 9 3/4%
First London Secs ... 9 1/4%
C. Hoare & Co ... 9 1/4%
Lloyds Bank ... 9 1/4%
Midland Bank ... 9 1/4%
Nat Westminster ... 9 1/4%
Rosenminster ACC's ... 11 1/4%
Shenley Trust ... 11 1/4%
Williams & Glyn's ... 9 1/4%

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held in the Head Office, 3 George Street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, 16th March, 1976 at 2.30 p.m.

Mr J. H. A. Crawford, C.A. has indicated his intention to retire. A Resolution of which Special Notice has been received will be proposed appointing Messrs. Thomson, McLintock & Co., C.A. as Auditors of the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. W. A. DONALD,
General Manager & Actuary
Edinburgh, 2nd March 1976.

M. J. H. NIGHTINGALE & CO LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

1975/76	High	Low	Company	Left	Price	Ch/g	%	Yld	P/E
46	25	Armitage & Rhodes	33	—	3.0	9.1	8.7		
104	94	Deborah Services	104	—	7.5	7.2	5.5		
150	115	Henry Sykes	145	—	4.9	3.4	9.7		
36	18	Twinlock Ord	22	—	0.9	4.2	5.4		
67	45	Twinlock 12% ULS	65	—	12.0	18.5	—		
63	48	Unilock Holdings	60	—	4.5	7.5	11.6		

7p to the good at 295p in banks. Others benefited with Midland 253p, National Westminster 253p, and Lloyds 228p all 3p better. Standard Chartered very weak of late because of Africa connections, managed to rally 3p to 383p, while Provident Financial's results boosted the shares a penny to 84p.

Cautious comment from the South African Premier clipped back a strong rally in gold shares and related issues. Nevertheless, FS Gold stayed 75p better at £17, and St Helena £16.75, Western Holdings £22 and Hartbeest £12.50, all closed 50p better. Having added 15p better at one point, De Beers ended at 204p, up by 6p.

The oil pitch saw a number of features, notably Shell where new time interests ahead of results added 10p to 386p, and BP which was also 10 points better, at 595p. Going the other way was Ultramar, off 6p to 178p after revived talk of a possible rights issue.

Some of the institutions are taking a favourable view of the moment with the result that there was solid demand for both APCM, up 4p to 190p, and Tunnell 8p 88p. Rugby had to be content with a penny gain to 75p as did Glyder 117p and still a favourite for a rights issue. Costain went easier, by 3p to 230p.

Engineerings were again strong with GKN firmer by 10p to 330p, The Rover Investments gaining 8p to 352p and Turner & Newall putting on 2p to 153p for the old and 2p to 112p for the new shares.

Electricals went ahead, in particular the Holdings 5p to 127p and GEC 2p to 157p. RHM 53p, Cavendish 130p and Tate & Lyle 270p were all a point or two ahead in foods, while in properties and insurance the pick were Land Securities 5p to 186p, Hammer 5p to 362p and Royal 6p to 324p.

Specialist interest in Roper had the "A" shares 3p better to 84p. Blagden & Noakes was another with a trading and investment and improved 5p to 112p. There were isolated good spots in United Newspapers (Sunday) 2p to 284p, and John Smith's 2p to 60p. But Causm's winding-up petition clipped 3p to 15p from London Bridge Securities.

In after-hours trading quiet conditions prevailed. Gold shares made further progress and Hensher Furniture added a penny in 15p after reporting higher interim profits. Gilts were a thin market, with uncertainties about sterling overhanging trading. Hope of a 1 per cent reduction in the Minimum Lending Rate today continued, but were unable to give further impetus to buying.

Shorts were firm in the morning, standing a point up from overnight levels at their best. But they could not hold the gain and were eventually only 1/16 point higher.

Longs fluctuated, showing no decided tendency one way or the other. They were generally a point down on the day. Equity turnover on March 3 was £52.2m (18,446 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Consolidated Gold, De Beers, Shell, Lloyds, ICI, Turner & Newall, EMI, British Leyland, BP, Barclays Bank and Standard Chartered.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord	Div	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
Ayer (25p) Int	8.3	—	—	—	—	—
Barclays Bank (25p)	3.18	—	—	—	—	—
Blagden & Noakes (25p)	6.02	—	—	—	—	—
Deidwater (50p) Int	1.78	—	—	—	—	—
British Vita (25p) Int	1.78	—	—	—	—	—
EMI (50p) Int	1.78	—	—	—	—	—
Goldfield (25p) Int	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
R. Green Props Int	1.31	—	—	—	—	—
P. Martin (50p) Int	2.5	—	—	—	—	—
Monckton (25p) Int	1.15	—	—	—	—	—
Newey Group (25p) Int	2.62	—	—	—	—	—
Peter Stubs (25p) Int	0.83	—	—	—	—	—
Provident Fin (25p) Int	2.65	—	—	—	—	—
Stocklake Hldgs (25p) Int	1.27	—	—	—	—	—
Sukdene Fin	1.36	—	—	—	—	—

Expect the interim profits of Lucas Industries to be lower in the month, to have jumped from £13m to £20m, or more. Analysts have upgraded their estimates. They say that the vehicle electric side is benefiting from a slimmer working force and that aerospace is improving. The shares were in demand, and rose 4p to 216p.

at one stage and 1 1/2p to the good at 26p at the end of the day. In reverse again went Reardon Smith & Co. losing another 15p to 205p in a thin market. In bids, Lunnbo lost 3p to 116p after the offer for Labok, up 3 1/2p to 14p, against the bid value of 15 1/2p. Wine ahead 3p to 170p in the wake of the frozen Incheape offer. The Newey Group were weaker by 4p to 66p after results, while bullish figures for 72p, and Hall Thermo tank 31p

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Latest dividends

Company	Ord	Div	Year	Pay	Year's	Prev
Ayer (25p) Int	8.3	—	—	—	—	—
Barclays Bank (25p)	3.18	—	—	—	—	—
Blagden & Noakes (25p)	6.02	—	—	—	—	—
Deidwater (50p) Int	1.78	—	—	—	—	—
British Vita (25p) Int	1.78	—	—	—	—	—
EMI (50p) Int	1.78	—	—	—	—	—
Goldfield (25p) Int	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
R. Green Props Int	1.31	—	—	—	—	—
P. Martin (50p) Int	2.5	—	—	—	—	—
Monckton (25p) Int	1.15	—	—	—	—	—
Newey Group (25p) Int	2.62	—	—	—	—	—
Peter Stubs (25p) Int	0.83	—	—	—	—	—
Provident Fin (25p) Int	2.65	—	—	—	—	—
Stocklake Hldgs (25p) Int	1.27	—	—	—	—	—
Sukdene Fin	1.36	—	—	—	—	—

Expect the interim profits of Lucas Industries to be lower in the month, to have jumped from £13m to £20m, or more. Analysts have upgraded their estimates. They say that the vehicle electric side is benefiting from a slimmer working force and that aerospace is improving. The shares were in demand, and rose 4p to 216p.

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strongly quoted in The Times.
 er dividend

Stock Exchange Prices

Prices bounce back

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 23. Dealings End, Today. 5 Contango Day, Mar 8. Settlement Day, Mar 16
 § Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

the **teamworkers**
 Taylor Woodrow

FUND			COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL			INSURANCE			INVESTMENT TRUSTS			OIL			PROPERTY			RUBBER			TEA			MISCELLANEOUS			SHIPPING			MINES			FINANCIAL TRUSTS			ERIES AND DISTILLERS		
Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change	Code	Price	Change
1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00	1000	100.00	0.00

£6,000 plus appointments

British Waterways Board

Deputy Secretary the Board

Marlyebone £6,281-£6,776

British Waterways Board, a multi-purpose national authority, is by far the largest navigation authority in the United Kingdom having under its management and control some 2,000 miles of inland waterways and 1,000 miles of tidal waterways.

Applications are invited from those with appropriate qualifications and experience to succeed the present Deputy Secretary, to the Board, retiring shortly.

The successful candidate should be able to demonstrate administrative ability of a high order and have a proven record of achievement in the management of a large public authority.

The duties of the post are wide and varied in nature and will include the management of the Board's affairs.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the Board's affairs.

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How much do Europe's executives earn?

The frequent assertion that British directors and senior executives are much worse off than their European counterparts is now generally accepted as being justified. How much worse off they are is highlighted in a survey of executive affairs made during the past 12 months in Britain, West Germany, France, Belgium and Holland.

It shows that a managing director of an engineering firm with an annual turnover of £30m would be earning £18,000 a year in Britain, £36,000 in France, £33,000 in West Germany, £35,000 in Belgium, and £32,400 in Holland.

These figures confirm what senior men in British management have been saying for some years, but the survey also points out that executive salaries in Britain are not improving. In France, directors have been jaded following industrial accidents. In Holland, industrial production has been hampered by the social, political and fiscal climate has resulted in many Dutch executives looking abroad for career development.

In Belgium, where the economy is also heavily dependent on exports, the reaction was similar and demand for specialists with international sales experience has been strong. On the other hand, the inflation during 1975 to show any increase in salaries in Belgium led to a firm demand for specialists in production management. Only

organization and method, and industrial relations advisers. There has been substantial recruitment of research and development directors.

In Holland economic stagnation and an increase in unemployment had a directly inhibiting effect on the employment market for directors and senior executives. The keynote for companies, the survey says, remained the elimination of superfluous costs. Any investment was considered only with reserve and the search for directors weakened all along the line.

The only increase was for executives able to run overseas operations. Demand from foreign firms weakened with the exception of Britain. In Britain the thrust of business activity remained in the services sector and this internationalization was reflected in the wider perspective of the European Community. A number of British firms crossed the post of director of international operations with the task of rationalizing, integrating and coordinating foreign acquisitions.

In the five countries directors' salaries in 1975 developed in markedly different ways as a result of the widely differing influences to which they were subjected. However, all reflect a general squeeze on earnings. In France, two contradictory developments were

CITY OF LONDON POLYTECHNIC

Chief Librarian

Administrative grade: D £6,656 - £7,292 including London Weighting.

Applications are invited from experienced, qualified librarians for this post, details of which may be obtained from the Assistant Secretary, City of London Polytechnic, 117-119 Houndsditch, London, EC3A 7EU.

The closing date will be 28 March 1976

Mondays Local Government, Public and Educational Appointments

Tuesdays Legal Appointments

Fridays £6,000 plus

For advertising details Ring 01-278 9161

THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS

REGISTRAR-SECRETARY

The Institution of Metallurgists invites applications for the post of Registrar-Secretary which will become vacant in August when the present holder of the office takes up a new appointment. The Institution which was founded in 1845 has approximately 10,000 members and is closely concerned with the education and professional qualifications of metallurgists, materials scientists and materials technologists at all levels. The Institution was granted its Royal Charter in 1875.

The Registrar-Secretary is the chief executive and is responsible for all aspects of administration, control, the journal 'The Metallurgist' and Metallurgical Technology and other publications, and for liaison with corporate organizations, Government, Departments and educational establishments.

Applications, with copies of testimonials and the names of three referees, should be sent in envelope marked 'Registrar-Secretary - in confidence', addressed to the Honorary Secretary to reach him by 22 April, 1976 at the Institution's headquarters:

THE INSTITUTION OF METALLURGISTS, Northway House, High Rd, Watlington, London, N20 8LW.

Industrial Development in Canadian Arctic and Off-shore areas

Kirkor Associates, a newly formed Consulting Group, require people with top-calibre, multi-disciplinary, high technology skills for work in this co-operative, undertaking specific State-of-the-Art projects for the Petro-chemical industry in Canadian frontier areas.

Interviews at Kirkor House, London, on 9, 10, 11 March, 9 a.m.-12 noon and 2 p.m.-4 p.m. daily. Mr. Kirkor will see anyone personally present at those times, or consider curriculum vitae of all interested people unable to attend.

All communications which will be strictly confidential, should reach him on the dates above.

Contact: Mr. Andrew Kirkor, c/o Albert House, 37 Hill Street, Hayfair, London, W.1.

Oxford Polytechnic

Head of Department Architecture

Applications for the above post (Grade VI, £8,037-13), including the names of 3 referees should be sent by 31 March 1976 to

Director, Oxford Polytechnic (C), Oxford OX3 from whom further particulars and application may be obtained.

PARIS?

American Engineering firm requires two bi-lingual PURCHASING AGENTS

ONE FOR PROCESS EQUIPMENT

ONE FOR CIVIL WORKS

have knowledge of French and other European suppliers, to be located in Paris office for immediate two years.

Please send curriculum vitae to: BOX No. 2773 S, THE TIMES.

HEAD OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE SERVICE

£12,000+

A new post, to bring together all the scientific work in the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the agricultural and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the ADAS - especially in research, development and extension work.

A very wide range of scientific and technical activities is involved, covering three main functions: advisory services to agriculturalists and public organisations, research and development, and work in support of government regulation and control schemes.

An early task will be to review the structure of the new service and the separate responsibilities and workloads within it, and to initiate changes to improve co-ordination, functional economy, and effectiveness.

The policy responsibility will be to revise that for ADAS scientific work, and to contribute significantly to Departmental decision making in a wider context.

Candidates must be able to demonstrate personal practical scientific achievements and a proven high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the agricultural and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the ADAS - especially in research, development and extension work.

Salary for this London based post will be £12,465; there is a non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 26 March 1976 write to the Civil Service Commission, Alceon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 86551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-839 1992 (24 hour answering service). Please quote ref S9250/1

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food (ADAS)

ARTISTIC DIRECTOR or GENERAL MANAGER

Radio New Zealand proposes to appoint either an Artistic Director or a General Manager for the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra. The title of the appointment will be Artistic Director or General Manager depending on his particular background and experience. The successful candidate will be responsible for the artistic and administrative aspects of the orchestra. He will be required to have a high level of artistic achievement and a proven high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the musical and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the orchestra - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications should be sent to the Director-General, Radio New Zealand, P.O. Box 2092, Wellington, New Zealand, no later than 31 March, 1976.

Appointments Vacant on page 11

GENERAL VACANCIES

NEEDED IN SAUDI ARABIA

TECHNICIANS EXPERIENCED IN ROAD MARKING in asphalt and concrete road marking machines and paint and/or cold or thermo-plastic.

REACTIVE TECHNICIAN IN SILKSCREEN PRINTING graphic drawings or symbols for advertisements and the silkscreening process with up-to-date Italian and semi-automatic silkscreen printing systems. Candidates for this position must be experienced in the use of silk and have a proven record of success in this process in a modern specialised factory.

TECHNICAL EXPERIENCED TECHNICIAN in traffic signs, especially signs made with aluminium or steel clad to scratchless reflective sheeting. The successful candidate for this job will perform and supervise this job in a modern specialised factory.

gentlemen wishing to apply for any of these positions kindly requested to write directly to: ALKABAL SAUDI ESTABLISHMENT P.O. BOX 227 RYAD, SAUDI ARABIA

giving their qualifications, experience, age, salary and privileges they require, and suggested period of contract. Attaching a copy of qualifications and experience will be preferable.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LITIGATION SOLICITOR

Experienced Solicitor required to join the Litigation Department with view to partnership. Apply Mr Murphy: 51 Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W.1. Telephone 222, 6121.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTANT (RECENTLY QUALIFIED) £5,000

Group Company with expanding turnover requires a qualified accountant to join the finance department. Ring 800 9222.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT/BANKER/LAWYER

With experience in all three fields, a chartered accountant/banker/lawyer is required for a senior position in a large company. Salary and terms by agreement. Please apply to: 2773 S, THE TIMES.

ACCOUNTANCY PLACEMENTS

Need good qualified and experienced accountants for various positions. Please apply to: 2773 S, THE TIMES.

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY Applications are invited for two posts of

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR

in the Department of Chemistry from October 1976. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the chemical and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the department - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications (three copies) should be sent to the Department of Chemistry, University of Durham, Leazes Road, Durham, DH1 1TA. Further particulars may be obtained.

University of Reading

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Sociology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the social and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the department - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications (three copies) should be sent to the Department of Sociology, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading, RG2 2AA. Further particulars may be obtained.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR

in the Department of Biology from October 1976. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the biological and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the department - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications (three copies) should be sent to the Department of Biology, University of Durham, Leazes Road, Durham, DH1 1TA. Further particulars may be obtained.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the Department of Zoology from October 1976. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the zoological and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the department - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications (three copies) should be sent to the Department of Zoology, University of Durham, Leazes Road, Durham, DH1 1TA. Further particulars may be obtained.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY Applications are invited for the post of

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Cambridge

HUNTING GROUP SCHOLARSHIP

Applications are invited for the Hunting Group Scholarship. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the hunting and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the department - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications (three copies) should be sent to the Department of Hunting, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 3RQ. Further particulars may be obtained.

University of Khartoum

Sudan

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Botany. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the botanical and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the department - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications (three copies) should be sent to the Department of Botany, University of Khartoum, Khartoum, Sudan. Further particulars may be obtained.

University of Hong Kong

LECTURESHIP/ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer/Assistant Lecturer in the Department of Engineering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the engineering and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the department - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications (three copies) should be sent to the Department of Engineering, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Further particulars may be obtained.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS Applications are invited for the post of

SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR

in the Department of Physics from October 1976. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the physical and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the department - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications (three copies) should be sent to the Department of Physics, University of Durham, Leazes Road, Durham, DH1 1TA. Further particulars may be obtained.

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Durham

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University of Durham

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LECTURER

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PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS

DAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA

Requires the following staff to work for its Research Workshop:

(1) FIRST CLASS MACHINIST with following qualifications:-

(a) Skill and experience in the operation of a wide range of machine tools including lathes, milling machines and grinding machines.

(b) Must have the ability to offer sound engineering advice concerning methods of construction and manufacture for research equipment.

(c) Must be able to communicate clearly in English and to read and understand engineering drawings.

(d) Skill in the use of basic metal and wood working hand tools, gas and arc welding equipment and other fabricating machinery.

(2) TECHNICIAN with following qualifications:-

(a) A background in the operation and repair of electronic instruments.

(b) A broad industrial background with a minimum of five years experience.

(c) Academic qualifications: HNC/BND or equivalent.

(d) The ability to help researchers to convert their ideas to workable projects.

(e) Must be able to communicate clearly in English as a large percentage of the researchers are English speaking.

Minimum two-year renewable contract, competitive tax-free salaries plus housing, transportation and from Dharan three two-year tour with annual forty-five (45) days' paid vacation and other benefits. Apply immediately with complete resume indicating nationality, marital status, list of references, home and office addresses and telephone numbers.

DEAN OF FACULTY & PERSONNEL AFFAIRS UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS DAHRAN - SAUDI ARABIA

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Southampton

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Administrative Assistant in the Department of Music. The successful candidate will be responsible for the management of the service and will be required to have a high level of management and administrative ability. They should have a broad knowledge of the musical and allied industries, and be familiar with the general objectives of the department - especially in research, development and extension work.

Applications (three copies) should be sent to the Department of Music, University of Southampton, Southampton, Hampshire. Further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS

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(1) FIRST CLASS MACHINIST with following qualifications:-

(a) Skill and experience in the operation of a wide range of machine tools including lathes, milling machines and grinding machines.

(b) Must have the ability to offer

